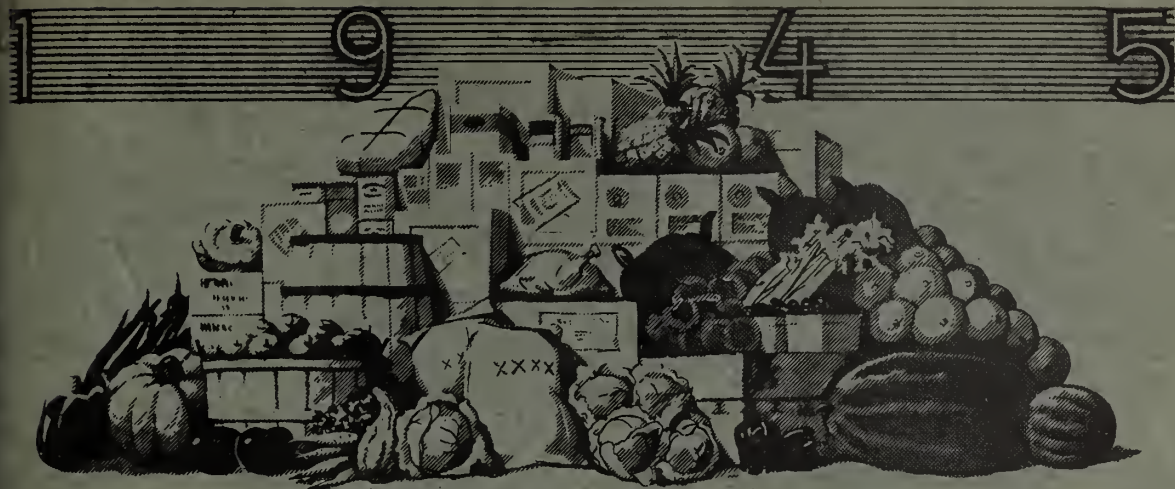
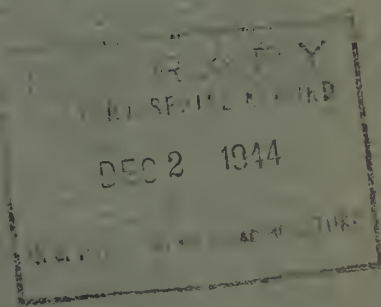


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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 1944

1945 OUTLOOK CHARTS

The charts in this book have been selected as those most likely to be of use to Extension workers in presenting the basic facts regarding the major crop and livestock industries and the food situation. They are intended as a supplement to the mimeographed reports on the farm Outlook for 1945.

The charts included have been brought to date, using data that were available up to October 10. Data for later months will be published in the various Situation reports as they become available.

There are many other charts relating to the Outlook, or its economic background, but lack of facilities as well as the pressure of war work prevent their being included in this chart book. Copies of this chart book are available to Outlook workers upon request.

WALL CHARTS.- Wall charts (ozalid prints), 30 x 40 inches in size, will be made by the Bureau on receipt of order for 40 cents each. Single bromide enlargements of charts and maps not included in this Outlook chart book will be made for \$1.00 each.

TO ORDER WALL CHARTS:

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- (5) Send orders and remittances to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington 25, D. C.

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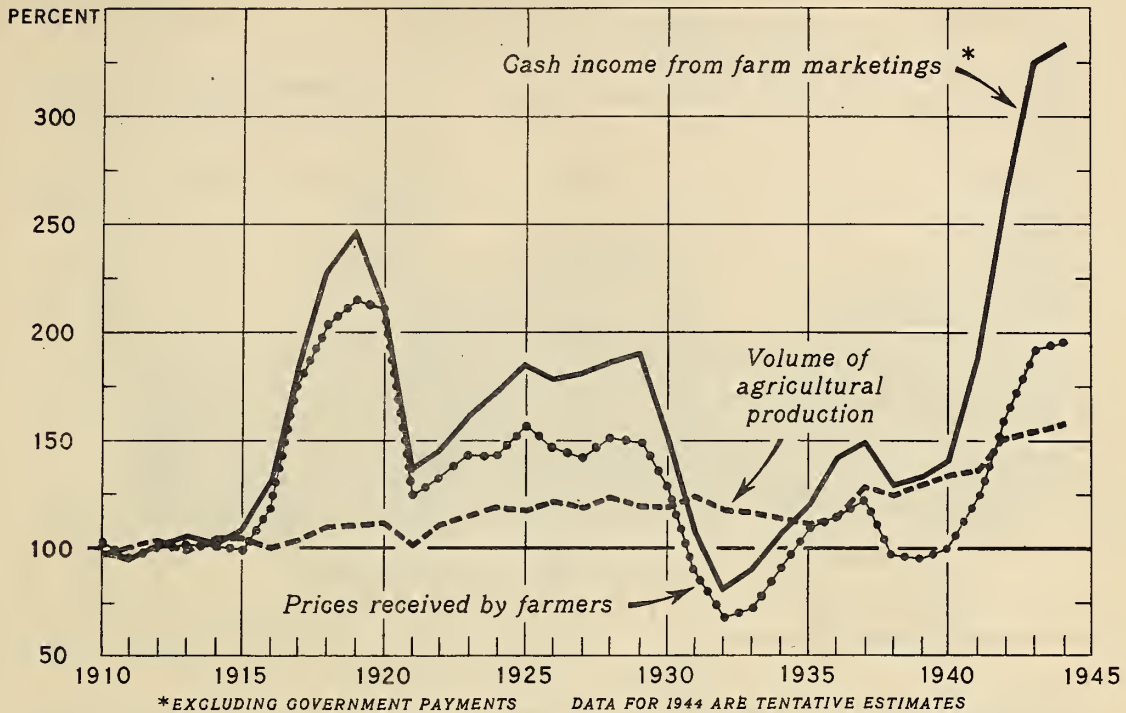
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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICES, AND INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1910-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39408 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The volume of agricultural production for sale and home consumption has increased every year since 1935. Prices received by farmers have advanced each year since 1935, but the increase in 1944 was slight. The result has been a rapid increase in cash income from farm marketings from 1940 to 1943 and a moderate increase from 1943 to 1944.

Agricultural production, prices, and income, United States, 1910-44
Index numbers 1910-14 = 100

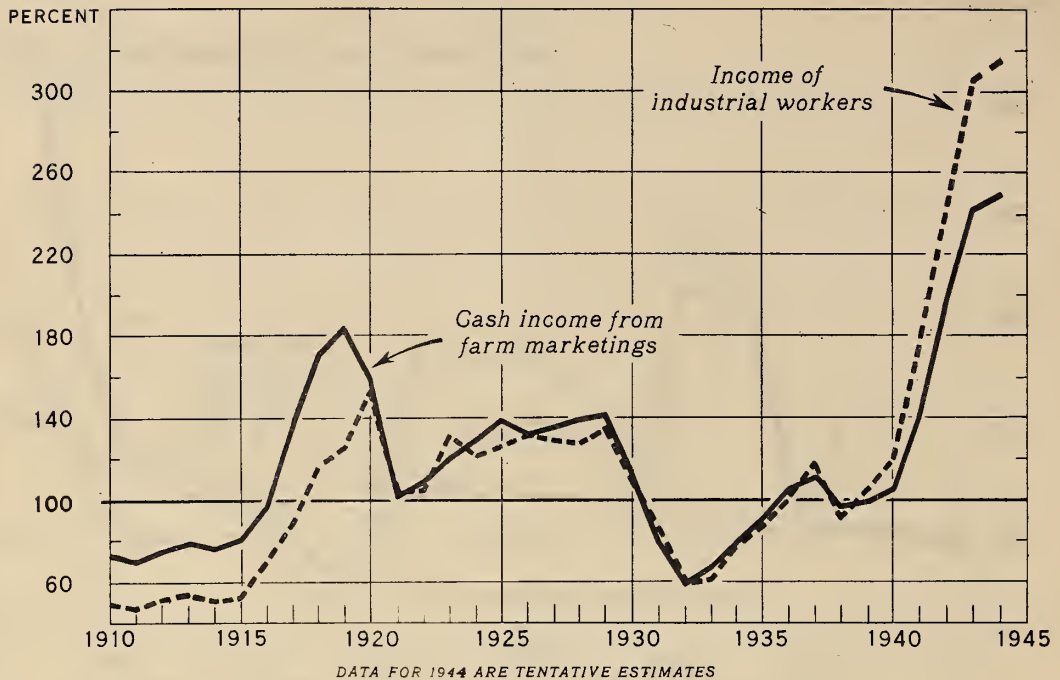
(Data for neg. 39408)

Year	Volume of agricultural production	Cash income from marketings	Prices received by farmers	Year	Volume of agricultural production	Cash income from marketings	Prices received by farmers
1910	96	98	102	1928	123	186	151
1911	100	94	94	1929	119	190	149
1912	103	101	199	1930	118	152	128
1913	98	105	102	1931	123	107	90
1914	104	102	101	1932	117	80	68
1915	104	108	99	1933	116	89	72
1916	100	130	118	1934	113	106	90
1917	103	181	175	1935	111	119	109
1918	109	227	204	1936	113	141	114
1919	110	246	215	1937	128	149	122
1920	111	212	211	1938	124	129	97
1921	101	137	124	1939	129	133	95
1922	110	145	132	1940	133	140	100
1923	114	161	143	1941	136	188	124
1924	118	172	143	1942	151	259	159
1925	117	185	156	1943	154	324	193
1926	121	178	146	1944	158	333	195
1927	118	181	142				

1/ Tentative estimates.

CASH INCOME FROM FARM MARKETINGS, AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42554 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Changes in the purchasing power of industrial workers greatly influence the demand for, and consequently the price of, farm products. Changes in the prices of farm products ordinarily account for most of the changes in income from farm marketings. There is a noticeable similarity between fluctuations in the income of industrial workers and cash income from farm marketings, although the two series do not always move together, as is illustrated by the situation in 1920 and 1924.

Cash income from farm marketings, and income of industrial workers,
United States, 1910-44: Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

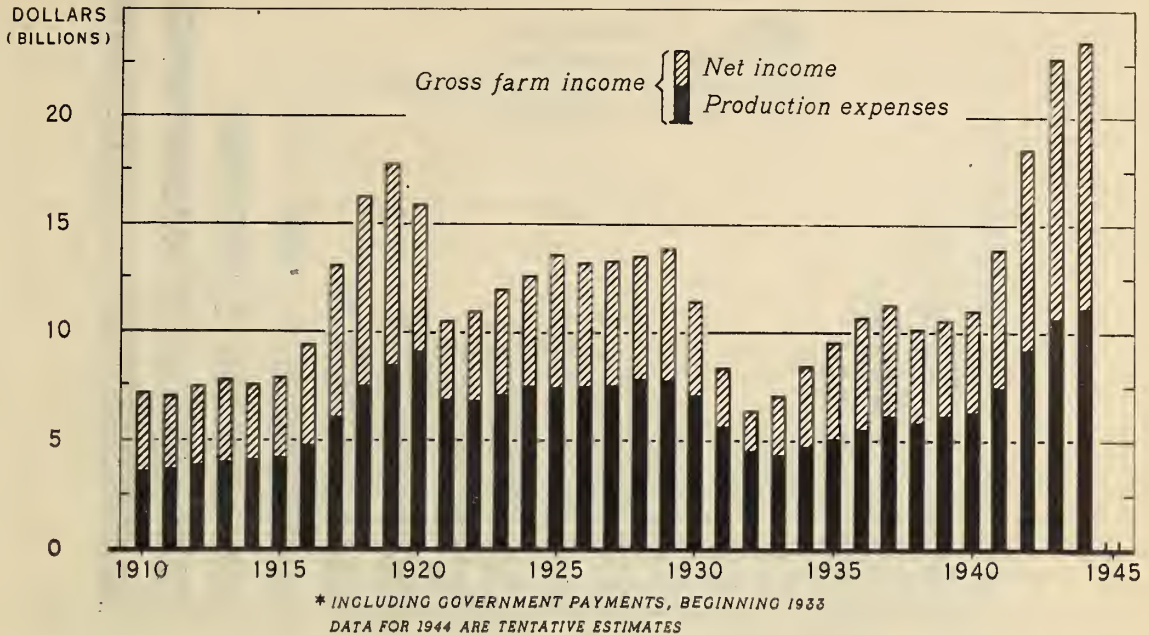
(Data for neg. 42554)

Year	Cash income from marketings	Income of indus- trial workers 1/	Year	Cash income from marketings	Income of indus- trial workers 1/
1910	73	43	1928	139	127
1911	70	47	1929	142	134
1912	75	51	1930	113	110
1913	78	53	1931	80	85
1914	76	50	1932	59	59
1915	80	53	1933	67	61
1916	97	69	1934	79	77
1917	135	87	1935	89	87
1918	169	116	1936	105	100
1919	133	125	1937	111	117
1920	158	152	1938	96	91
1921	102	103	1939	99	105
1922	108	105	1940	105	119
1923	120	131	1941	140	169
1924	128	122	1942	193	238
1925	138	126	1943	241	305
1926	132	131	2/1944	248	315
1927	135	128			

1/ Based largely on Bureau of Labor Statistics and Interstate Commerce Commission data. Includes wages of factory, mining, and Class I railway employees.

2/ Tentative estimates.

GROSS FARM INCOME: NET INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS, UNITED STATES, 1910-44*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39404 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production expenses of farm operators have risen sharply since 1940 as a result of higher prices, higher wage rates, and an increase in the quantity of goods and services bought by farmers as they expanded their operations. Gross farm income (cash farm income plus value of home consumption plus rental value of dwellings) increased much more rapidly than expenses from 1940 to 1943, and the net income of farm operators rose rapidly until 1943. The increase in net farm income in 1944 is expected to be relatively small.

Gross farm income: Net income and production expenses of farm operators,
United States, 1910-44

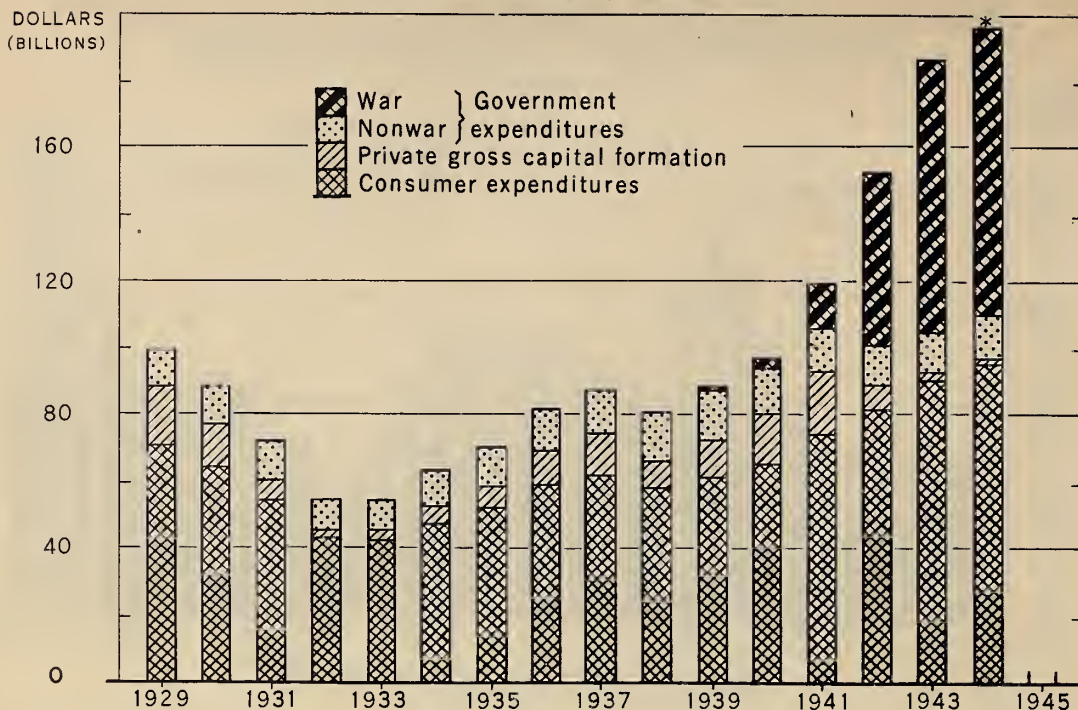
(Data for neg. 39404)

Year	Gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Net income of farm operators	Year	Gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Net income of farm operators
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1910 :	7,352	3,599	3,753	1928 :	13,550	7,855	5,695
1911 :	7,081	3,646	3,435	1929 :	13,824	7,780	6,044
1912 :	7,561	3,890	3,671	1930 :	11,388	7,059	4,329
1913 :	7,821	4,035	3,786	1931 :	8,378	5,634	2,744
1914 :	7,638	4,120	3,518	1932 :	6,406	4,574	1,832
1915 :	7,968	4,223	3,745	1933 :	7,055	4,374	2,681
1916 :	9,532	4,845	4,687	1934 :	8,486	4,727	3,759
1917 :	13,147	6,136	7,011	1935 :	9,595	5,111	4,484
1918 :	16,232	7,558	8,674	1936 :	10,643	5,581	5,062
1919 :	17,710	8,461	9,249	1937 :	11,265	6,126	5,139
1920 :	15,908	9,130	6,778	1938 :	10,071	5,744	4,327
1921 :	10,478	6,875	3,603	1939 :	10,547	6,088	4,459
1922 :	10,883	6,826	4,057	1940 :	10,962	6,345	4,617
1923 :	11,967	7,125	4,842	1941 :	13,799	7,404	6,395
1924 :	12,623	7,495	5,128	1942 :	18,474	9,220	9,254
1925 :	13,567	7,464	6,103	1943 :	22,738	10,692	12,046
1926 :	13,204	7,505	5,699	1944 2/ :	23,500	11,100	12,400
1927 :	13,251	7,545	5,706				

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933, including Government payments.

2/ Tentative estimates.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURES, UNITED STATES, 1929-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43905

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The gross national product of the United States almost doubled between 1939 and 1944. Government expenditures for war, which amounted to only 1.6 percent of the total in 1939, absorbed 43.9 percent in 1944. Consumer expenditures, in terms of dollars, increased more than one-third during the same period, but amounted to only 48.6 percent of the gross product in 1944 as compared with 69.6 percent in 1939.

Gross national product or expenditures, United States, 1929-44

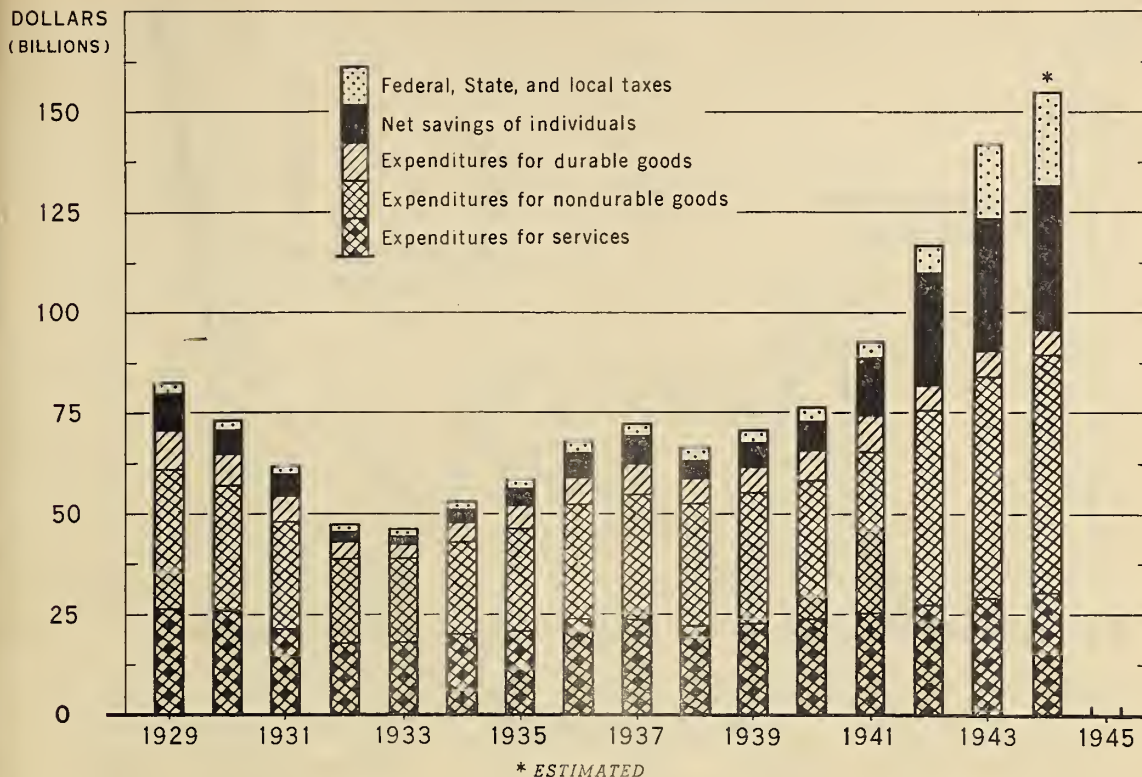
Year	Consumer expenditures	Private gross capital formation	Government expenditures 1/			Gross national product
			War	Nonwar	Total	
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1929	70.8	17.6			11.0	99.4
1930	64.9	12.1			11.2	88.2
1931	54.2	6.4			11.5	72.1
1932	43.0	2.2			10.2	55.4
1933	42.4	3.3			9.1	54.8
1934	47.7	5.3			10.8	63.8
1935	52.2	6.7			11.9	70.8
1936	59.1	10.0			12.6	81.7
1937	62.5	11.6			13.6	87.7
1938	58.5	7.7			14.4	80.6
1939	61.7	10.9	1.4	14.6	16.0	88.6
1940	65.7	14.8	2.8	13.9	16.7	97.1
1941	74.6	19.0	12.8	13.2	26.0	119.6
1942	82.0	7.5	50.3	12.0	62.3	152.1
1943	91.0	2.2	81.3	12.0	93.3	186.5
1944 2/	95.5	2.0	86.2	12.7	98.9	196.4

Source: Department of Commerce.

1/ Government expenditures not listed separately before 1939.

2/ Estimated.

DISPOSITION OF INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, UNITED STATES, 1929-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43529 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Income payments received by individuals more than doubled from 1939 to 1944, an increase of 83.7 billion dollars. Higher taxes took 24 percent of the total increase, larger savings accounted for 35 percent and increased expenditures for goods and services absorbed 41 percent.

Table .- Disposition of income payments to individuals, United States 1929-44

Year	Consumer Expenditures			Net savings of individuals	Personal taxes	Total income payments
	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Services			
	billion dollars	billion dollars	billion dollars	billion dollars	billion dollars	billion dollars
1929	26.6	34.3	9.9	8.8	3.0	82.6
1930	26.2	30.6	8.1	5.8	2.6	73.3
1931	21.5	26.4	6.3	5.4	2.4	62.0
1932	18.2	20.6	4.2	2.6	1.9	47.5
1933	18.3	20.7	3.4	2.1	1.8	46.3
1934	20.1	22.8	4.8	3.3	1.9	52.9
1935	21.0	25.5	5.7	4.1	2.3	58.6
1936	23.7	28.7	6.7	6.1	2.9	68.1
1937	23.9	31.0	7.6	6.7	3.1	72.3
1938	22.3	30.2	6.0	4.4	3.3	66.2
1939	22.7	32.6	6.4	6.0	3.2	70.8
1940	23.9	34.4	7.4	7.3	3.3	76.2
1941	25.4	40.1	9.1	14.2	3.9	92.7
1942	27.6	48.0	6.4	28.0	6.6	116.6
1943	29.2	55.2	6.5	33.0	18.3	142.3
1944 1/	30.3	58.9	6.3	35.6	23.4	154.5

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Consumer expenditures for nondurable goods and services for the years 1929-38 are estimates made by BAE.

1/ Estimated.

AVERAGE INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42621 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The average income of persons engaged in agriculture rose faster from 1940 to 1943 than the average earnings of industrial workers, repeating the experience of 1915-19. The increases from 1943 to 1944 were only slightly smaller for persons engaged in agriculture than for industrial workers. Following World War I, the income of persons engaged in agriculture declined much more than the income of industrial workers.

Average income per worker in agriculture and industry, United States, 1910-44

(Data for Neg. 42521)

Year	Average net income per person engaged in agriculture		Index Nos. (1910-14=100)		Year	Average net income per person engaged in industry		Index Nos. (1910-14=100)	
	Dollars	1/	per person engaged in agriculture	per person engaged in industry		Dollars	2/	per person engaged in industry	per person engaged in agriculture
1910	371	573	101	98	1928	612	1,323	167	227
1911	348	562	95	95	1929	649	1,334	177	229
1912	371	575	101	99	1930	489	1,249	133	214
1913	382	600	104	105	1931	322	1,130	88	194
1914	360	603	98	104	1932	218	929	59	169
1915	381	622	104	107	1933	290	900	79	164
1916	465	894	127	119	1934	402	983	110	159
1917	690	818	188	140	1935	469	1,058	128	182
1918	882	1,084	241	183	1936	538	1,130	147	194
1919	959	1,188	254	204	1937	587	1,219	155	209
1920	753	1,411	205	242	1938	494	1,134	135	195
1921	417	1,234	114	212	1939	507	1,205	138	207
1922	453	1,182	124	205	1940	531	1,273	145	219
1923	532	1,274	145	219	1941	735	1,495	200	257
1924	559	1,273	153	219	1942	1,041	1,847	284	317
1925	642	1,293	175	222	1943	1,562	2,158	372	370
1926	609	1,318	166	226	1944	1,456	2,380	397	406
1927	621	1,311	189	225					

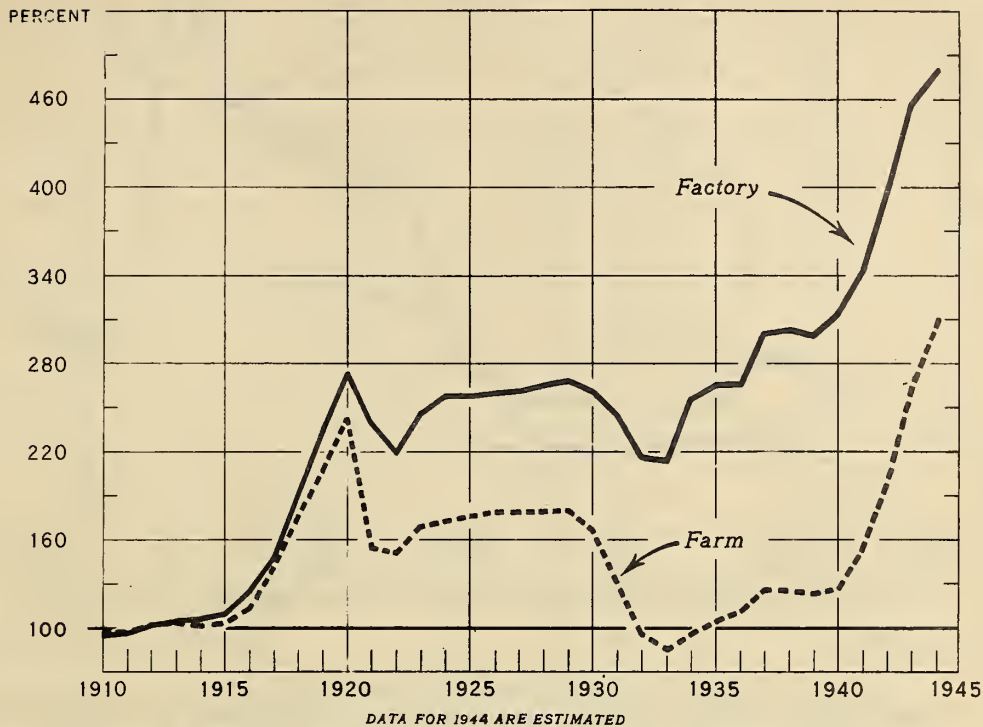
1/ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.

2/ Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment.

3/ Estimated.

FARM WAGE RATES AND HOURLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42649 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Hourly earnings of factory workers are at a much higher level, compared to 1910-14, than farm wage rates. However, since 1940 the earnings of factory workers have increased only about 54 percent as compared with nearly 144 percent for farm wage rates.

Farm wage rates and hourly earnings of factory workers, United States, 1910-44
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

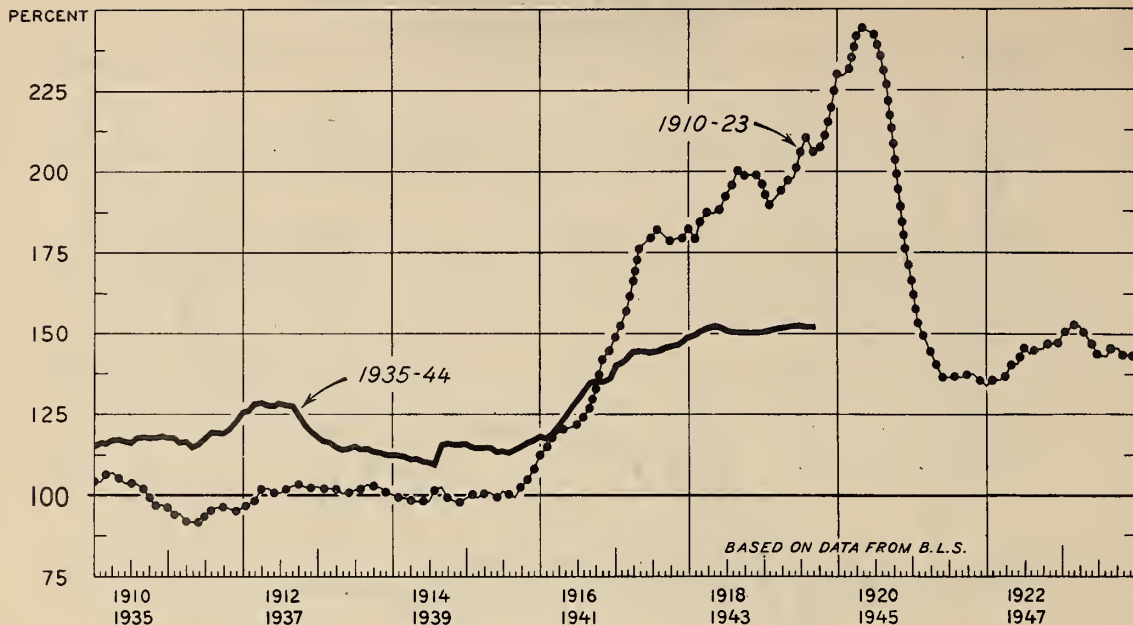
Year	Farm wage rates	Factory hourly earnings 1/	Year	Farm wage rates	Factory hourly earnings
1910	97	94	1928	179	264
1911	98	96	1929	180	267
1912	101	100	1930	167	261
1913	103	104	1931	130	244
1914	101	105	1932	96	216
1915	103	108	1933	85	215
1916	113	123	1934	95	255
1917	141	147	1935	103	264
1918	177	193	1936	111	266
1919	207	225	1937	126	299
1920	242	273	1938	125	302
1921	155	239	1939	123	299
1922	151	219	1940	126	312
1923	169	246	1941	154	344
1924	173	257	1942	201	403
1925	176	257	1943	264	454
1926	179	259	1944 2/	310	480
1927	179	261			

1/ Based largely on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

2/ Tentative estimates.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES, UNITED STATES, 1910-23, AND 1935-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14 = 100)



THE NUMBER OF COMMODITIES USED IN COMPUTING THESE INDEX NUMBERS WAS 550 IN 1913 AND 889 IN 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39520 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Wholesale prices in the United States in 1944 were only about 28 percent above their 1935-39 level, in contrast to 1919, when they were more than double their 1910-14 average. More effective control over prices, particularly of nonagricultural products, is the most important factor accounting for the different behavior of prices in the two wars.

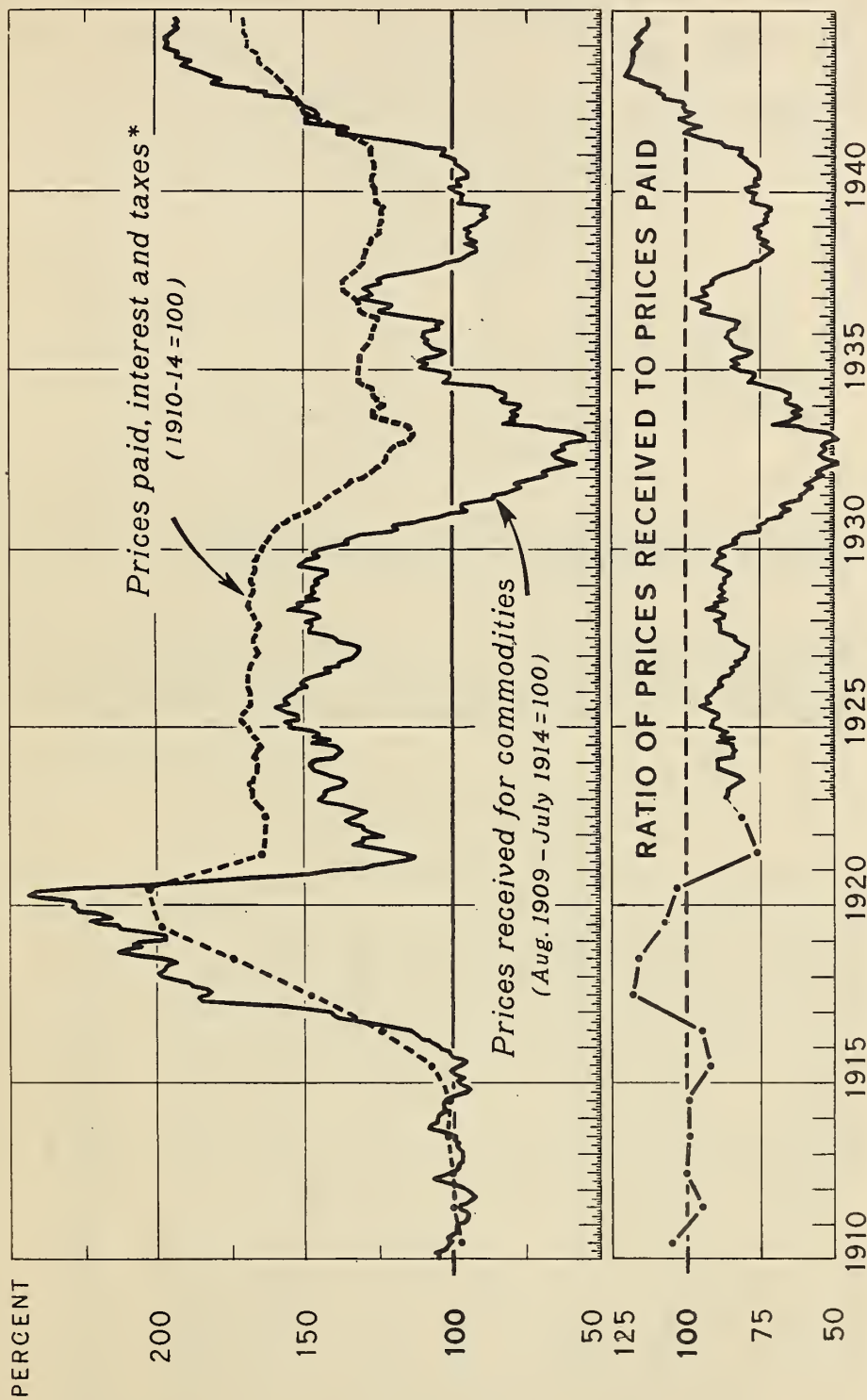
Wholesale prices of all commodities, United States, by months, 1910-23, and 1935-44
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1910	104.2	104.1	106.4	106.9	105.1	103.6	103.6	103.4	102.0	99.1	96.9	97.2	102.8
1911	96.5	94.0	94.5	92.4	92.0	92.0	93.3	95.6	96.5	96.6	96.2	95.3	94.7
1912	96.4	97.4	98.5	101.8	102.2	100.7	100.6	101.8	102.9	103.4	102.5	102.3	100.9
1913	102.6	101.9	102.0	101.8	100.6	100.7	101.5	101.8	103.1	102.8	102.3	100.9	101.9
1914	100.1	99.7	99.3	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	101.6	102.5	99.3	98.5	98.2	99.4
1915	99.4	100.1	99.6	100.3	100.7	99.7	101.2	100.1	99.7	102.5	104.7	108.0	101.5
1916	112.4	114.6	117.4	119.3	120.4	121.0	121.8	124.2	126.9	133.0	142.2	144.8	124.8
1917	149.1	152.6	157.2	166.6	176.2	178.1	179.6	182.2	180.3	178.4	179.3	179.4	171.5
1918	182.5	179.1	184.5	187.3	187.0	188.3	192.7	196.1	200.7	199.0	199.0	199.0	191.7
1919	196.2	189.5	191.7	194.2	197.5	198.0	206.0	210.7	206.0	206.7	210.9	219.7	202.3
1920	230.2	229.3	231.5	241.6	244.1	243.1	242.0	235.6	226.6	210.5	194.7	176.2	225.4
1921	166.4	153.1	149.5	144.4	140.4	136.4	136.4	136.5	136.4	137.4	137.5	135.6	142.5
1922	133.4	135.6	135.5	136.1	140.3	140.6	145.1	143.9	145.0	145.4	146.7	147.0	141.2
1923	148.9	150.8	152.6	151.7	148.8	146.4	143.6	142.8	145.5	145.1	143.6	143.2	146.9
1935	115.0	116.1	115.9	116.9	117.1	116.5	115.9	117.5	117.8	117.5	117.7	118.1	116.8
1936	117.7	117.7	116.2	116.4	114.7	115.6	117.5	119.1	119.1	119.0	120.3	122.9	118.0
1937	125.4	126.0	128.2	128.5	127.6	127.3	128.3	127.7	127.6	124.7	121.6	119.3	126.0
1938	118.1	116.5	116.4	114.9	114.0	114.3	115.0	114.0	114.3	113.3	113.1	112.4	114.7
1939	112.3	112.3	112.0	111.2	111.2	110.4	110.1	109.5	115.5	115.9	115.6	115.6	112.6
1940	115.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.5	113.1	113.4	113.0	113.9	114.9	116.2	116.8	114.7
1941	118.0	117.7	119.0	121.5	123.9	127.2	129.6	131.8	134.0	134.9	135.0	136.6	127.4
1942	140.1	141.2	142.5	144.3	144.2	143.9	144.1	144.8	145.4	146.0	146.4	147.4	144.2
1943	148.8	149.6	150.9	151.4	152.0	151.5	150.7	150.5	150.5	150.4	150.2	150.7	150.5
1944	150.8	151.2	151.5	151.7	151.8	152.3	152.3	151.7	151.8				

Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS, INDEX NUMBERS. UNITED STATES, 1910-44

9-



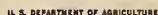
* PRICES PAID NOT AVAILABLE BY MONTHS, 1910-22

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39935

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The index of prices received by farmers rose rather steadily from the summer of 1940 to a peak in April 1943 but has since been virtually stable, while the parity index has continued to go up slowly. The ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest and taxes reached a peak of 123 in April 1943. Since that month it has declined irregularly, but has remained above 110. Although this ratio is expected to decline in 1945, it is still likely to average over 100.

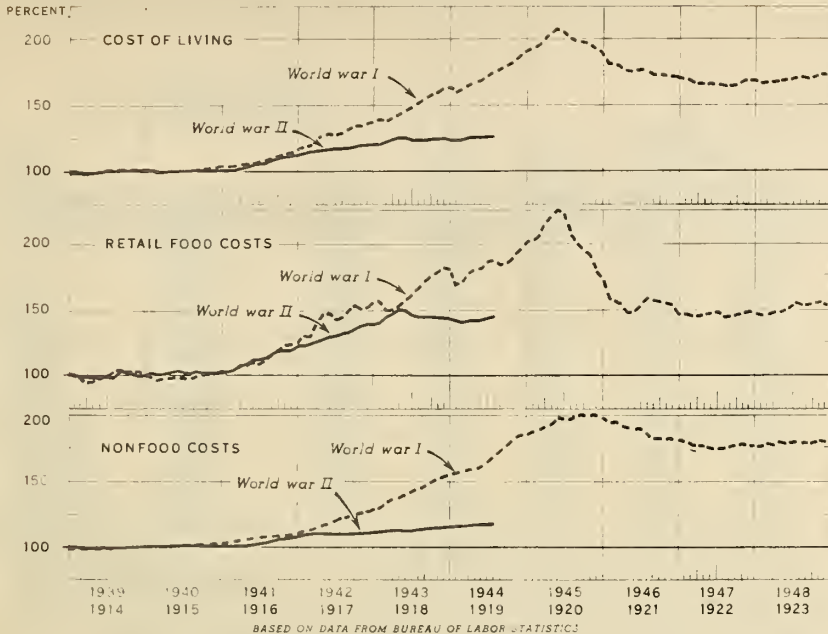


Index numbers of wholesale prices of farm products and of all commodities other than farm and food, United States, 1914-23 and 1939-43

[illegible]

COST OF LIVING: FOOD AND NONFOOD ITEMS, UNITED STATES, 1914-23 AND 1939-44

INDEX NUMBERS (WORLD WAR I, 1914=100; WORLD WAR II, 1939=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43928

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

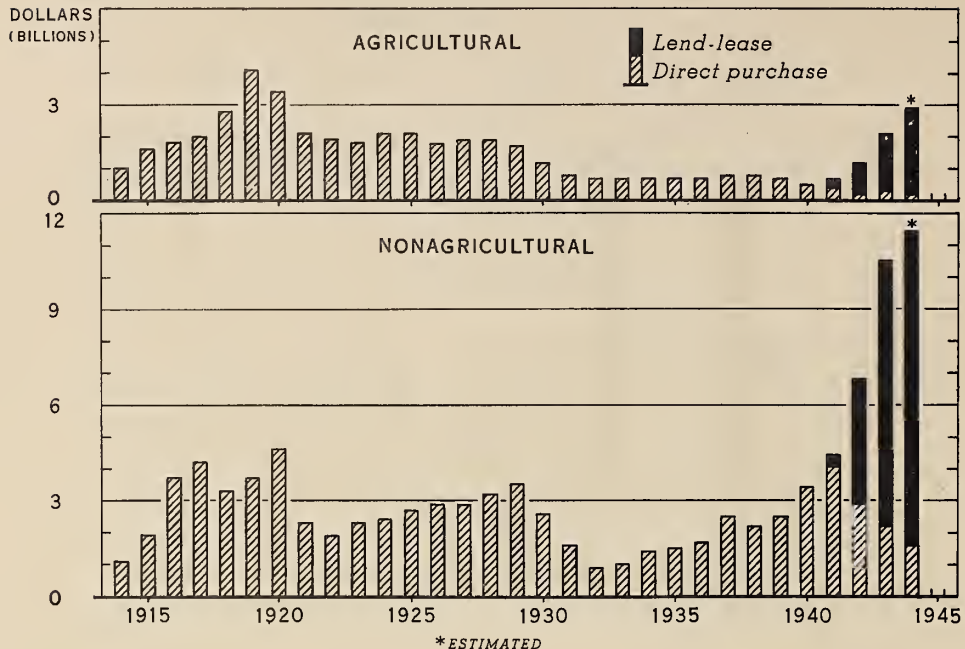
During World War I, retail food costs more than doubled between the spring of 1916 and the summer of 1920, and then dropped sharply to a level about 50 percent above the pre-war level. Costs of non-food items began to rise later than food costs and did not rise as much but the post-war level was about 80 percent above the pre-war level. At the outbreak of World War II, retail food costs were about 15 percent higher than their 1914 average while nonfood costs were about 50 percent higher. During the present war, food costs have risen less than 50 percent, while prices of nonfood items, which began to increase later than food costs, have so far gone up less than 20 percent.

Cost of living: Food and nonfood items, United States, 1914-23 and 1939-44
Index numbers (World War I, 1914=100; World War II, 1939=100)

Year and month	Cost of living	Retail food costs	Non-food costs	Year and month	Cost of living	Retail food costs	Non-food costs	Year and month	Cost of living	Retail food costs	Non-food costs	Year and month	Cost of living	Retail food costs	Non-food costs
1914				1918				1922				1942			
January	100.1	101.1	99.7	January	136.7	156.6	129.3	January	169.2	186.7	151.8	January	101.4	102.7	100.7
February	99.2	98.3	99.7	February	140.5	157.5	131.5	February	164.9	186.9	151.2	February	101.4	102.8	100.7
March	98.5	96.5	98.7	March	137.7	150.6	134.0	March	166.2	184.6	147.9	March	101.8	103.4	101.1
April	97.9	94.6	99.9	April	136.2	156.6	136.3	April	166.2	185.0	147.8	April	102.8	105.7	101.4
May	98.5	95.5	100.0	May	144.0	154.5	138.5	May	166.3	186.0	147.5	May	103.5	107.2	101.7
June	98.9	97.1	100.0	June	146.8	156.3	140.7	June	166.4	187.0	147.6	June	105.2	111.2	102.3
July	100.0	99.9	101.1	July	150.1	161.7	143.0	July	166.2	188.5	147.5	July	105.8	112.4	103.0
August	101.5	104.2	101.1	August	152.8	167.1	145.2	August	164.8	184.1	147.3	August	106.8	113.4	103.6
September	101.8	105.0	100.3	September	156.8	173.8	147.8	September	165.3	184.4	147.9	September	106.8	116.3	105.0
October	101.3	105.1	100.3	October	159.3	177.0	150.0	October	166.4	186.8	147.1	October	110.0	117.2	106.5
November	101.3	102.9	100.4	November	161.7	179.5	152.2	November	167.1	188.5	147.1	November	110.9	118.8	107.0
December	101.1	102.6	100.4	December	163.3	182.9	154.5	December	167.7	189.6	147.6	December	111.2	118.8	107.5
1915				1919				1923				1943			
January	100.8	101.1	100.7	January	150.6	181.5	155.7	January	167.1	187.8	147.6	January	112.7	122.1	106.2
February	100.3	98.8	101.0	February	160.9	184.6	156.9	February	165.9	186.8	147.9	February	113.6	122.7	109.2
March	99.3	95.8	101.2	March	162.8	171.8	158.1	March	167.4	186.3	147.0	March	115.0	124.6	110.3
April	99.3	96.9	101.5	April	159.5	176.4	159.1	April	167.8	184.8	147.4	April	115.8	125.6	111.1
May	100.4	97.8	101.8	May	161.8	181.9	160.3	May	169.4	189.6	150.1	May	116.7	127.7	113.4
June	100.6	98.2	101.9	June	164.5	181.5	161.5	June	169.4	191.2	149.4	June	117.1	129.4	113.0
July	100.6	97.8	102.1	July	173.0	187.3	165.4	July	171.4	195.6	150.7	July	117.7	130.9	113.1
August	100.8	97.8	102.4	August	176.0	188.5	167.3	August	170.6	193.3	150.1	August	118.2	132.5	113.1
September	101.1	98.4	102.5	September	177.3	189.2	171.1	September	171.4	194.8	150.7	September	118.5	133.0	113.3
October	102.1	100.6	102.8	October	180.2	186.2	176.9	October	171.6	195.0	150.7	October	119.7	135.1	113.5
November	102.6	101.8	103.1	November	181.1	190.5	180.9	November	172.7	195.6	152.1	November	120.5	137.7	113.8
December	103.1	102.6	103.4	December	184.4	195.6	184.6	December	172.0	194.0	151.9	December	121.1	139.4	113.8
1916				1920				1924				1944			
January	104.0	104.4	103.9	January	192.1	202.4	185.1	January	100.3	100.6	100.1	January	121.4	139.7	112.1
February	104.2	103.5	104.9	February	193.1	203.5	187.3	February	99.9	101.6	100.7	February	121.7	140.3	112.3
March	104.9	104.6	105.1	March	196.0	209.9	189.6	March	99.7	101.4	100.5	March	121.5	140.5	112.9
April	105.8	106.2	105.7	April	201.4	211.1	191.8	April	99.6	101.3	100.5	April	121.8	141.7	113.1
May	106.4	106.8	106.1	May	201.1	222.5	193.9	May	99.5	101.1	100.4	May	121.9	142.0	113.3
June	107.5	109.2	106.7	June	206.1	228.2	198.4	June	99.2	101.3	100.6	June	121.9	142.1	113.5
July	107.7	107.9	107.6	July	206.6	227.3	197.9	July	99.7	101.1	100.5	July	121.6	140.0	113.8
August	108.9	110.6	108.1	August	201.1	207.1	191.2	August	99.3	101.2	100.7	August	121.4	141.1	114.0
September	110.9	115.2	108.7	September	199.2	200.6	200.3	September	101.2	103.4	100.0	September	121.6	141.3	114.8
October	112.3	117.8	109.3	October	197.3	196.6	200.4	October	101.1	102.5	100.2	October	121.2	140.2	115.2
November	114.3	122.9	109.9	November	195.8	192.6	192.6	November	100.8	101.6	100.4	November	121.2	140.2	115.3
December	114.8	123.0	110.4	December	192.6	179.0	200.0	December	100.2	99.7	100.3	December	121.2	140.0	115.6
1917				1921				1925				1945			
January	116.3	124.6	111.8	January	189.1	173.7	197.3	January	100.3	99.6	100.6	January	124.9	143.0	115.9
February	117.9	130.0	113.1	February	182.5	159.2	194.8	February	100.8	101.6	100.4	February	125.5	143.3	116.2
March	119.5	136.5	114.5	March	181.5	157.9	194.0	March	101.1	101.5	100.4	March	126.1	143.5	116.6
April	124.8	141.4	115.8	April	177.1	154.8	192.1	April	100.6	101.1	100.2	April	125.4	143.4	117.5
May	127.7	147.2	117.3	May	175.3	148.2	191.8	May	100.8	101.9	100.2	May	125.9	143.0	117.8
June	128.6	147.9	118.7	June	176.2	146.1	190.6	June	101.1	102.1	100.5	June	126.1	142.5	118.1
July	127.9	142.3	120.1	July	177.4	153.3	190.3	July	100.9	102.3	100.2	July	126.9	144.3	118.2
August	129.8	149.1	121.4	August	177.2	159.7	186.6	August	100.6	101.1	100.3	August	127.1	144.6	118.5
September	130.3	149.3	122.1	September	176.5	157.5	183.1	September	100.4	100.4	100.2	September	127.1	144.6	118.5
October	134.4	153.4	124.3	October	174.2	157.3	183.1	October	100.8	101.1	100.3	October	127.1	144.6	118.5
November	136.3	151.5	125.1	November	175.1	156.8	183.1	November	100.7	100.7	100.2	November	127.1	144.6	118.5
December	136.2	153.3	127.0	December	172.1	154.2	182.1	December	101.3	102.2	100.4	December	127.1	144.6	118.5

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, 1914-23 converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 11.8, the average for 1914: 1939 to date converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 95.4, the average for 1939.
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, 1914-23 converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 95.2, the average for 1914: 1939 to date converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 95.4, the average for 1939.
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, 1914-23 converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 67.0, the average for 1914: 1939 to date converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 101.6, the average for 1939.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL, LEND-LEASE AND DIRECT PURCHASE, UNITED STATES, 1914-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43853 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Agricultural exports rose markedly during both World War I and the present war. The value of agricultural exports during the present war has not yet reached the level of 1919 and 1920, but the percentage increase from 1939 has been about the same as from 1914. The increase in nonagricultural exports during the present war has been very much greater than it was in World War I, and their value in 1944 was nearly 2.5 times that in 1920, though about 87 percent of all exports in 1944 were under direct Government control.

Domestic exports: Nonagricultural and agricultural, total, lend-lease and direct purchase, United States, 1914-44

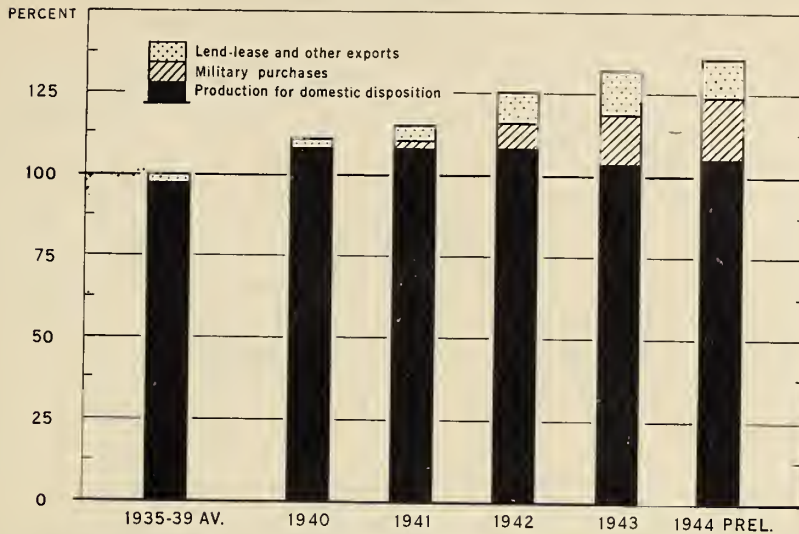
Year	Nonagricultural						Year	Agricultural					
	Lend-lease			Direct purchase				Lend-lease			Direct purchase		
	Total	Exports	Purchases	Total	Exports	Purchases		Total	Exports	Purchases	Total	Exports	Purchases
	Bill.	Bill.	Bill.	Bill.	Bill.	Bill.		Bill.	Bill.	Bill.	Bill.	Bill.	Bill.
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1914	1.1	---	1.1	1.0	---	1.0	1930	2.6	---	2.6	1.2	---	1.2
1915	1.9	---	1.9	1.6	---	1.6	1931	1.6	---	1.6	.8	---	.8
1916	3.7	---	3.7	1.8	---	1.8	1932	.9	---	.9	.7	---	.7
1917	4.2	---	4.2	2.0	---	2.0	1933	1.0	---	1.0	.7	---	.7
1918	3.3	---	3.3	2.8	---	2.8	1934	1.4	---	1.4	.7	---	.7
1919	3.7	---	3.7	4.1	---	4.1	1935	1.5	---	1.5	.7	---	.7
							1936	1.7	---	1.7	.7	---	.7
1920	4.6	---	4.6	3.4	---	3.4	1937	2.5	---	2.5	.8	---	.8
1921	2.3	---	2.3	2.1	---	2.1	1938	2.2	---	2.2	.8	---	.8
1922	1.9	---	1.9	1.9	---	1.9	1939	2.5	---	2.5	.7	---	.7
1923	2.3	---	2.3	1.8	---	1.8							
1924	2.4	---	2.4	2.1	---	2.1	1940	3.4	---	3.4	.5	---	.5
1925	2.7	---	2.7	2.1	---	2.1	1941	4.4	.4	4.0	.7	.3	.4
1926	2.9	---	2.9	1.8	---	1.8	1942	6.8	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.0	.2
1927	2.9	---	2.9	1.9	---	1.9	1943	10.5	8.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	.3
1928	3.2	---	3.2	1.9	---	1.9	1944 1/2	11.4	9.8	1.6	2.9	2.7	.2
1929	3.5	---	3.5	1.7	---	1.7							

1/ Estimated.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; War Production Board, Bureau of Planning and Statistics.

MILITARY AND LEND-LEASE PURCHASES COMPARED WITH TOTAL PRODUCTION OF FOOD FOR SALE AND FARM HOME CONSUMPTION

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



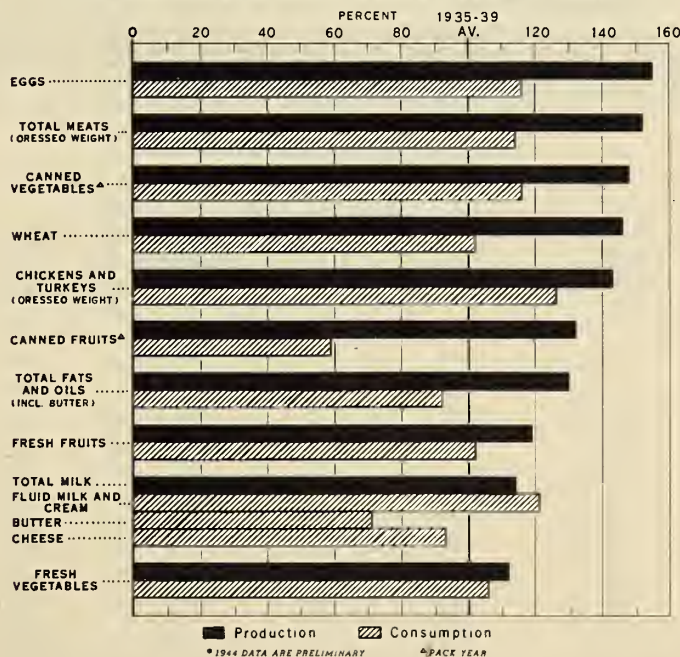
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43703 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Purchases for our armed forces, lend-lease, and other exports have taken an increasing quantity of food commodities produced for sale and farm home consumption. Purchases for export averaged 3 percent in 1935-39 and 2 percent in 1940. Lend-lease and other exports took 4 percent in 1941, 7 percent in 1942, 10 percent in 1943, and 9 percent in 1944. Military purchases have increased from 2 percent of total food production in 1941 to 7 percent in 1942, 11 percent in 1943, and 14 percent in 1944.

The total quantity remaining for domestic disposition in 1943 and 1944 was less than in 1940 to 1942, but has remained larger than the average for the 1935-39 period. This quantity is not equivalent to domestic consumption, since no adjustments have been made for imports, changes in stocks, and quantities sold for nonfood uses.

CHANGES IN THE PRODUCTION AND CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR FOODS FROM THE 1935-39 AVERAGE TO 1944*



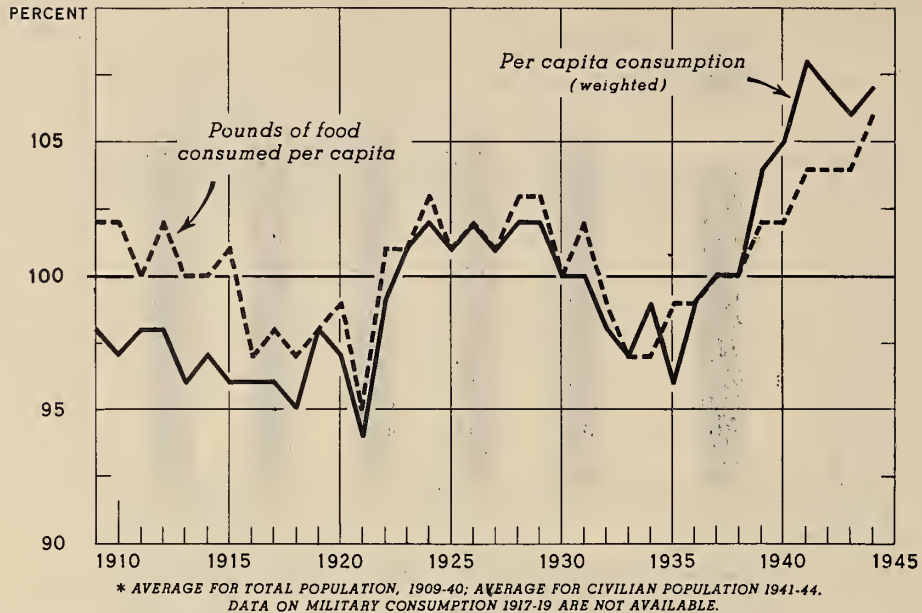
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43935 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Food commodities with large noncivilian requirements are indicated by the comparison of wartime changes in production and civilian consumption. Tremendous increases in the production of most foods have been made to meet noncivilian requirements. At the same time, civilian consumption of most foods has increased. The major exceptions are canned fruits, butter, and cheese. Increased milk production has meant more fluid milk and cream for civilians, but butter and cheese consumption has been materially reduced.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOODS*, 1909-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43786 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although the per capita consumption of foods in terms of pounds tends to remain fairly stable, the index of consumption weighted by the average retail prices of foods during the base period, 1935-39, has shown an upward trend. This fact is accounted for by the shift from cheaper foods, such as potatoes and grain products, to the more expensive types, such as dairy products, fruits and vegetables. The nutritional analysis of the national average diet indicates that a general improvement in the nutritive content has accompanied these shifts.

The data presented in the above chart do not include the estimated production of vegetables in city victory gardens. If such production were included, the weighted index would be one point higher in both 1943 and 1944, which would indicate that per capita consumption in 1944 may equal the all-time record of 1941.

Per capita consumption of foods (retail weight) 1909-44 ^{1/}

(Index numbers 1935-39 = 100)

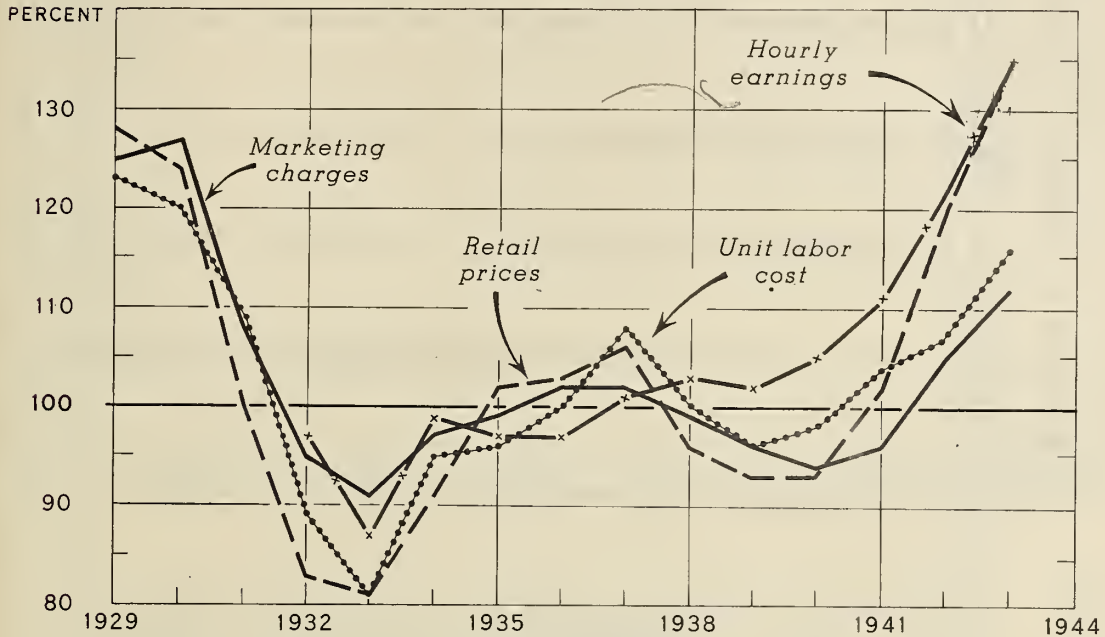
Year	Per capita consumption weighted ^{2/}	Pounds of food consumed	Year	Per capita consumption weighted ^{2/}	Pounds of food consumed
1909	98	102	1927	101	101
1910	97	102	1928	102	103
1911	98	100	1929	102	103
1912	98	102	1930	100	100
1913	96	100	1931	100	102
1914	97	100	1932	98	99
1915	96	101	1933	97	97
1916	95	97	1934	99	97
1917	96	98	1935	95	99
1918	95	97	1936	99	99
1919	98	98	1937	100	100
1920	97	99	1938	100	100
1921	94	95	1939	104	102
1922	99	101	1940	105	102
1923	101	101	1941	108	104
1924	102	103	1942	107	104
1925	101	101	1943	106	104
1926	102	102	1944	107	106

^{1/} Consumption for total population 1909-40 civilian only, beginning 1941. Estimates of military consumption for the period of World War I are not available.

^{2/} Weighted by average retail prices in the base period 1935-39.

MARKETING CHARGES AND RETAIL PRICES OF DOMESTIC FARM FOOD PRODUCTS, HOURLY EARNINGS OF FOOD MARKETING EMPLOYEES, AND LABOR COSTS PER UNIT OF FARM FOOD PRODUCTS MARKETED, UNITED STATES, 1929-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43896

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charges for marketing farm food products vary with changes in price levels and operating costs. Labor cost is the most important single cost item. Labor cost per unit of product marketed allows for changes in labor productivity per man-hour and is more closely associated than hourly earnings with changes in marketing charges.

Marketing charges and retail prices of domestic farm food products, hourly earnings of food marketing employees, and labor costs per unit of farm food products marketed, United States, 1929-43

Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Retail prices ^{1/}	Marketing charges ^{2/}	Hourly earnings ^{3/}	Unit labor cost ^{4/}
1929	128	125	---	123
1930	124	127	---	120
1931	100	108	---	109
1932	83	95	97	89
1933	81	91	87	81
1934	91	97	99	95
1935	102	99	97	96
1936	103	102	97	100
1937	106	102	101	108
1938	96	99	103	100
1939	93	96	102	96
1940	93	94	105	98
1941	102	96	111	104
1942	120	105	122	107
1943	135	112	135	116

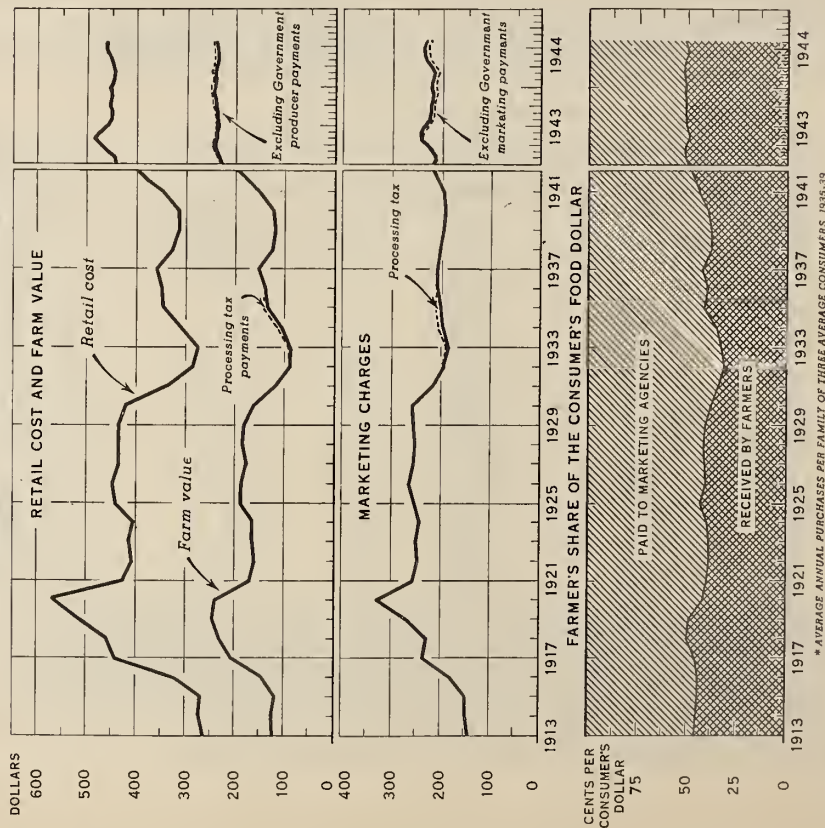
^{1/} Calculated from retail cost of a family market basket of all farm food products.

^{2/} Calculated from the spread between retail cost of the market basket and payments to farmers for equivalent produce minus marketing taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.

^{3/} Weighted average of hourly earnings of all employees engaged in retail food stores, wholesaling of food products, food processing and transportation of farm food products.

^{4/} Unit labor cost is the quotient of the total marketing payroll, adjusted to exclude labor prorated to lend-lease and military supplies, and the physical volume of food marketed.

THE MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOOD PRODUCTS: RETAIL COST, FARM VALUE, MARKETING CHARGES, AND FARMER'S SHARE OF CONSUMER'S FOOD DOLLAR, 1913-44*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43745

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

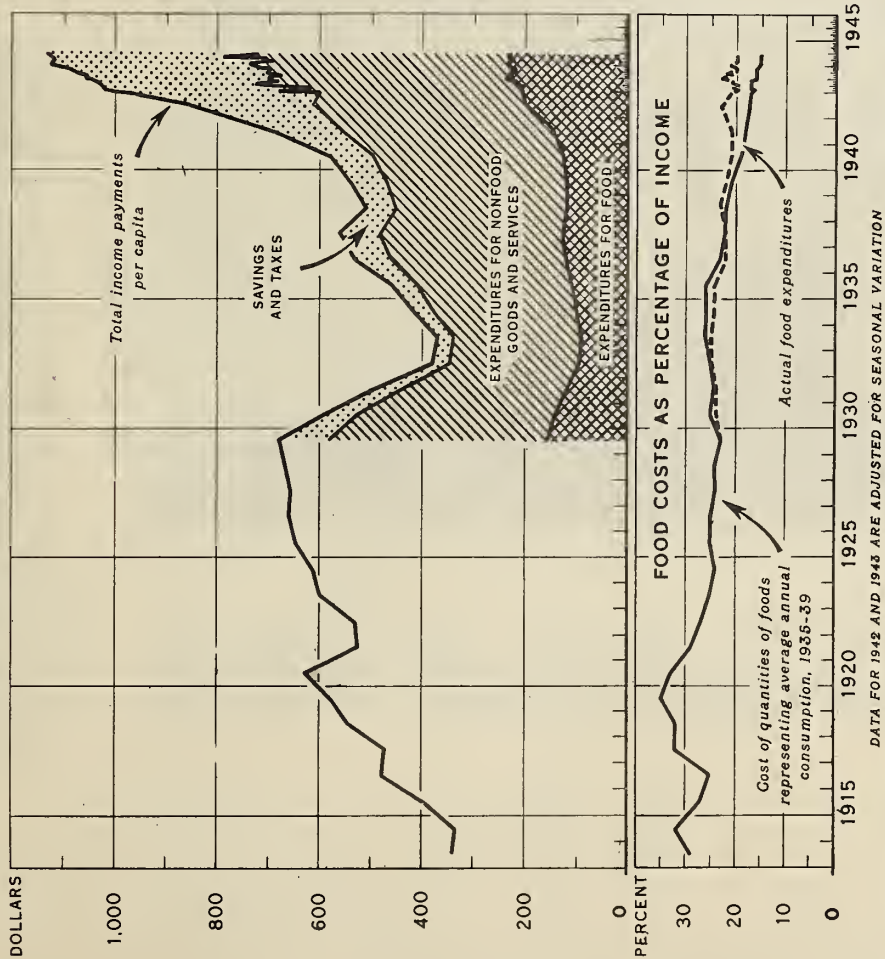
The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for farm food products dropped to 51 cents in July, 1944, from the record high of 54 cents in March. The increase since 1939 in total charges for marketing farm food products, including Government payments to marketing agencies, has been moderate in comparison to the sharp increases in retail cost and payments to farmers for these products. Marketing charges have not yet reached the levels of the 1920's, although current retail cost and farm value both exceed those levels.

Table 1.- The Market Basket: Retail cost of 1935-39 average annual purchases of farm food products by a family of three average consumers, farm value of equivalent quantities sold by producers adjusted for value of byproducts, marketing margin, and farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar, 1913-44

Year	Retail cost of farm food products by a family of three average consumers, farm value of equivalent quantities sold by producers adjusted for value of byproducts, marketing margin, and farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar, 1913-44	Farm value plus government payments	Marketing charges (including tax and payment adjusted)	Farmer's share of retail cost
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1913	264	124	140	47
1914	272	125	147	46
1915	267	120	147	46
1916	321	145	176	45
1917	442	210	233	47
1918	468	235	223	51
1919	513	250	283	49
1920	559	281	321	43
1921	572	281	321	43
1922	472	265	265	40
1923	413	163	247	40
1924	406	166	240	41
1925	442	191	251	43
1926	448	188	260	42
1927	434	180	254	41
1928	435	185	250	43
1929	435	183	252	42
1930	421	166	256	35
1931	339	121	218	36
1932	276	92	182	32
1933	311	107	186	33
1934	347	136	209	40
1935	349	143	206	41
1936	362	166	206	43
1937	328	128	200	39
1938	316	122	194	39
1939	317	128	189	40
1940	347	154	193	44
1941	407	196	211	48
1942	440	226	216	51
1943	443	232	212	49
1944	460	241	219	48
January	474	246	229	48
February	484	239	246	49
March	478	238	247	50
April	480	232	247	50
May	461	233	227	52
June	461	233	227	52
July	461	233	227	52
August	461	233	227	52
September	461	233	227	52
October	461	233	227	52
November	461	233	227	52
December	461	233	227	52
Average	461	233	227	52
1943 -	461	233	227	52
1944 -	461	233	227	52
January	461	233	227	52
February	461	233	227	52
March	461	233	227	52
April	461	233	227	52
May	461	233	227	52
June	461	233	227	52
July	461	233	227	52
August	461	233	227	52
September	461	233	227	52
October	461	233	227	52
November	461	233	227	52
December	461	233	227	52
Average	461	233	227	52

1/ Calculated from retail prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
 2/ Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm products minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.
 3/ Includes Government payments to producers of selected products except benefits, conservation, and parity payments after 1936.
 4/ Marketing charges equal margin minus processor taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.
 5/ Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar calculated from farm value before addition of producer payments.

PER CAPITA FOOD COSTS, CONSUMER INCOME, AND EXPENDITURES, UNITED STATES, 1913-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 43024 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

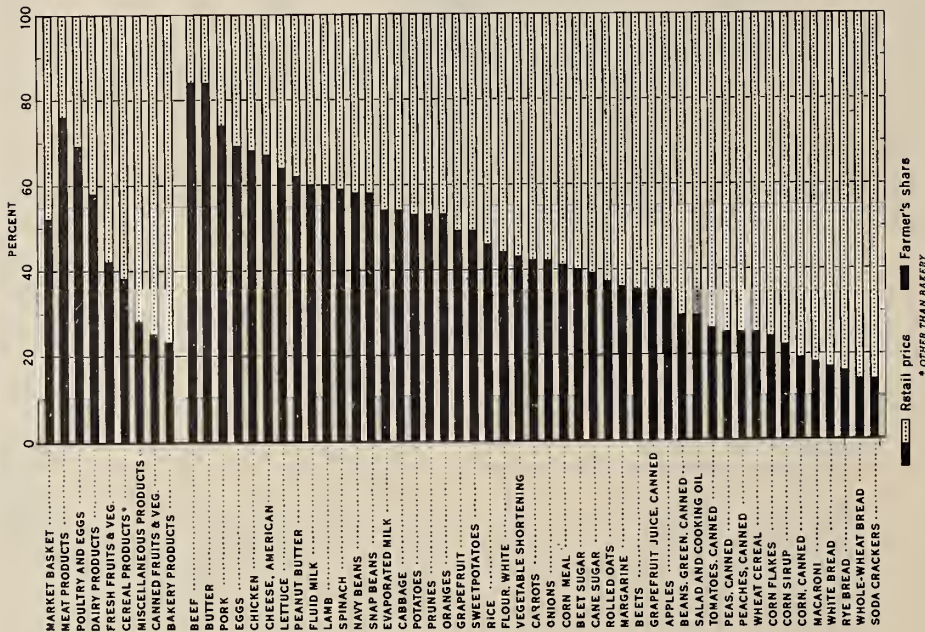
Consumer incomes have risen faster than retail food prices since 1938. This is reflected in the declining percentage of income required to purchase quantities and descriptions of foods consumed during the pre-war years 1935-39. Actual food expenditures have increased more than retail food prices, reflecting larger quantities consumed and shifts to purchases of foods involving the expense of additional marketing services, such as prepared meals.

Per capita food costs, consumer income, and expenditures, United States, 1913-44 1/

Year and month	Total income payments per capita		Expenditures for non-food		Food costs as percentage of income	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1913	340	29				
1914	333	32				
1915	393	27				
1916	477	25				
1917	471	32				
1918	642	32				
1919	579	35				
1920	628	33				
1921	626	27				
1922	631	27				
1923	599	25				
1924	610	24				
1925	845	26				
1926	845	26				
1927	669	26				
1928	655	24				
1929	664	24				
1930	679	23	583	23		
1931	695	24	527	24		
1932	500	24	437	24		
1933	380	25	346	25		
1934	368	26	341	26		
1935	418	24	377	24		
1936	460	24	410	24		
1937	631	22	109	22		
1938	681	22	119	22		
1939	509	22	486	22		
1940	541	22	461	22		
1941	579	21	471	21		
1942	692	19	497	19		
1943	857	18	660	18		
1944	857	17	612	17		
1945	879	17	600	17		
January	1,001	16	683	16		
February	1,017	16	622	16		
March	1,027	17	622	17		
April	1,031	17	668	17		
May	1,044	17	723	17		
June	1,050	17	685	17		
July	1,056	16	709	16		
August	1,066	16	697	16		
September	1,087	16	733	16		
October	1,087	16	706	16		
November	1,082	16	701	16		
December	1,051	16	698	16		
1946	1,107	15	724	15		
January	1,129	15	736	15		
February	1,126	15	690	15		
March	1,126	15	706	15		
April	1,129	15	737	15		
May	1,133	15	719	15		
June	1,133	15	719	15		

1/ Averages apply to the average civilian consumer including both farm and non-farm population.
2/ Income and expenditure data are based upon data compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
3/ The last percentage column shows what percentage of income would be required to purchase quantities of foods equal to pre-war 1935-39 average consumption.

FARM FOOD PRODUCTS: FARMER'S SHARE OF RETAIL COST, AUGUST 1944



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIG. 43997 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for farm food products was 52 cents in August 1944. This was close to the record high of 55 cents in April 1918. The farmer's share of retail cost to consumers is highest for livestock products and lowest for highly processed canned fruits and vegetables and bakery products. High farmers' shares for beef and butter were made possible by Government payments to processors.

Farm food products: Farmer's share of retail cost, August 1944

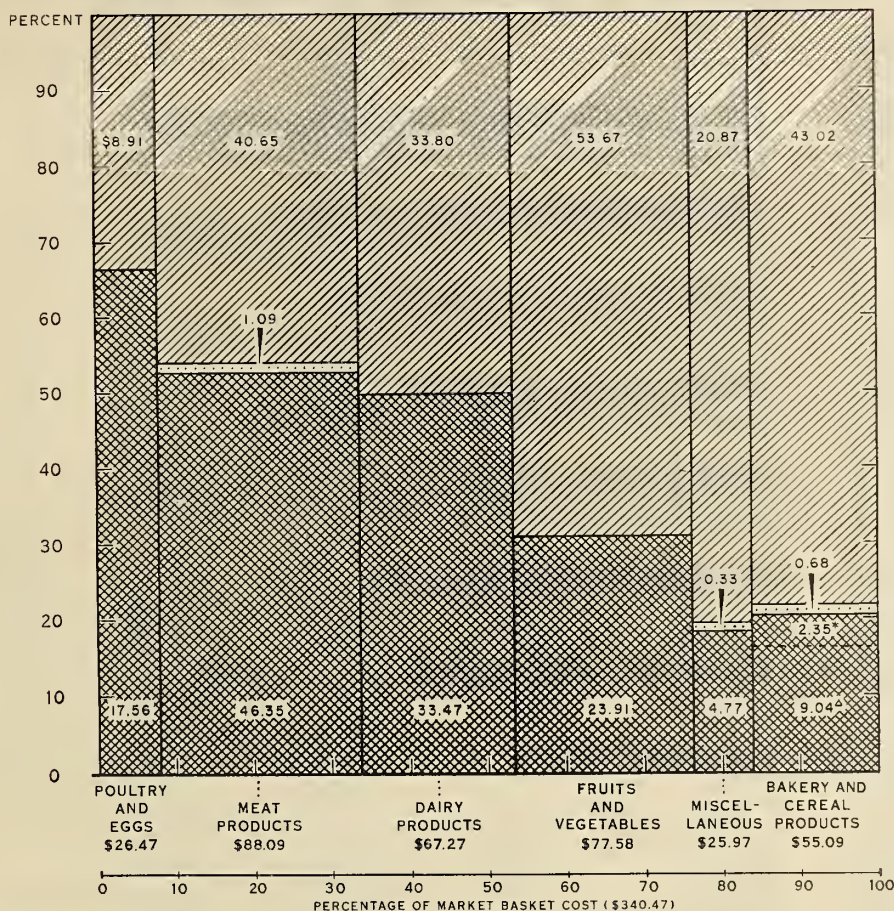
Item	August 1944		Farmer's share
	Retail price	Percent	
Market basket	100	52	
Meat products	100	76	
Poultry and eggs	100	69	
Dairy products	100	58	
Fresh fruits and vegetables	100	12	
Cereal products 1/	100	36	
Miscellaneous products	100	28	
Canned fruits and vegetables	100	25	
Bakery products 2/	100	23	
Beef	100	84	
Butter	100	84	
Pork	100	74	
Eggs	100	69	
Chicken, American	100	68	
Cheese	100	67	
Lettuce	100	64	
Peanut butter	100	62	
Fluid milk	100	60	
Lamb	100	60	
Spinach	100	59	
Snap beans	100	58	
Evaporated milk	100	58	
Cabbage	100	54	
Potatoes	100	53	
Prunes	100	53	
Grapes	100	53	
Grapefruit	100	49	
Sweet potatoes	100	46	
Rice	100	46	
Flour, white	100	44	
Vegetable shortening	100	43	
Carrots	100	42	
Onions	100	41	
Corn meal	100	40	
Beet sugar	100	39	
Cane sugar	100	37	
Roller oats	100	36	
Margarine	100	35	
Beets	100	35	
Grapefruit juice, canned	100	35	
Apples	100	35	
Beans, green, canned	100	29	
Salad and cooking oil	100	26	
Tomatoes, canned	100	25	
Peas, canned	100	25	
Peaches, canned	100	25	
Wheat cereal	100	24	
Corn flakes	100	24	
Corn sirup	100	19	
Macaroni	100	18	
White bread 3/	100	17	
Rye bread 3/	100	16	
Whole wheat bread 3/	100	14	
Soda crackers 3/	100	11	

1/ Other than bakery.

2/ Includes ingredients other than flour.

3/ Flour ingredient only.

THE MARKET BASKET: BREAKDOWN OF RETAIL COST BY COMMODITY GROUPS INTO PAYMENTS TO FARM PRODUCERS AND PAYMENTS TO MARKETING AGENCIES, 1935-39 ANNUAL AVERAGES



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43743 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

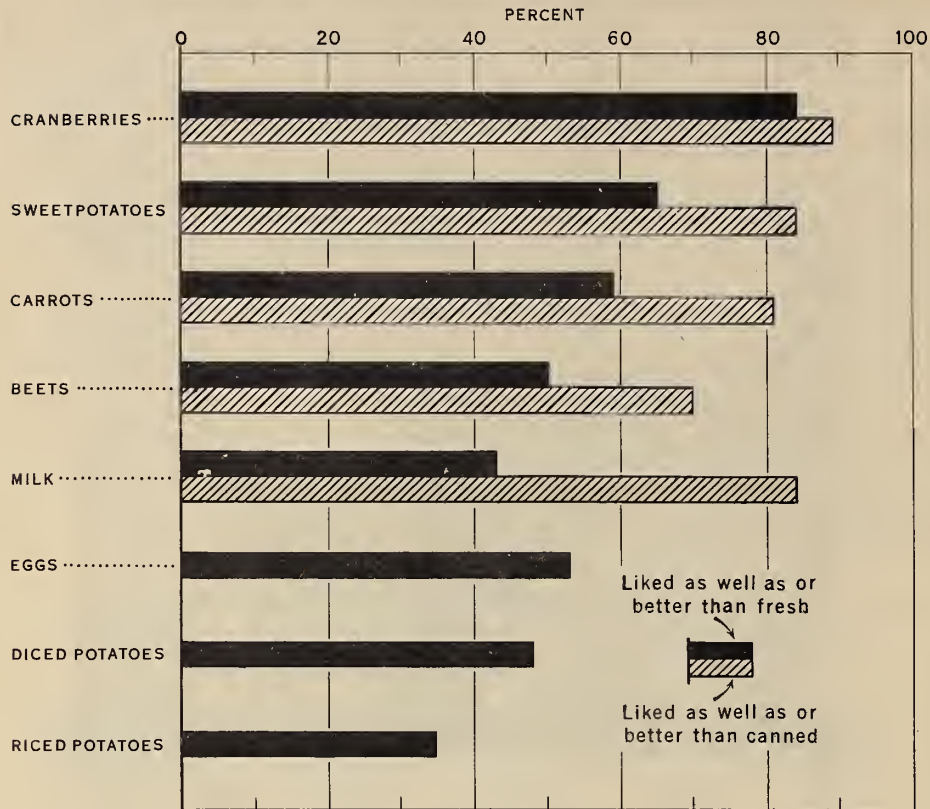
Relative importance of major groups of farm food products is shown in terms of 1935-39 average annual cost per family, together with the breakdown of retail cost into charges for marketing and payments to farmers. Dollar values are proportional to shaded areas. The bulk of total food marketing charges are levied upon fruits and vegetables, bakery and cereal and miscellaneous products, although these items account for less than half of retail cost to consumers. Most of these items carry relatively high per unit marketing costs because they are highly perishable or require extensive processing.

The market basket: Breakdown of retail cost by commodity groups into payments to farm producers and payments to marketing agencies, 1935-39 annual averages

Item	Retail cost	Paid to farmers	Margin	Farmer's share	Processing tax	Paid to marketing agencies
Poultry and eggs	26.47	17.56	8.91	66	---	8.91
Meat products	88.09	46.35	41.74	53	1.09	40.65
Dairy products	67.27	33.47	33.80	50	---	33.80
Fruits and vegetables	77.58	23.91	53.67	31	---	53.67
Miscellaneous products	25.97	4.77	21.20	18	.33	20.87
Bakery and cereal products	55.09	11.39	43.70	21	.68	43.02
Grain ingredients		9.04			.61	
Other bakery ingredients		2.35			.07	

1/ After deduction of processing taxes and other Federal marketing taxes.

ACCEPTANCE OF DEHYDRATED FOODS BY CHICAGO HOUSEWIVES*
 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEWIVES WHO LIKED THE TASTE OF DEHYDRATED FOODS
 AS WELL AS OR BETTER THAN THE SAME FOODS CANNED OR FRESH



* DATA FROM SURVEY CONDUCTED BETWEEN APRIL 17 AND MAY 31, 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43889 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Results of survey of Chicago housewives' acceptance of dehydrated foods after using the product must be viewed as unduly favorable because of factors conducive to an upward bias. However, the data appear to disclose possibilities of a post-war market for a variety of dehydrated foods. About one-half of the housewives who liked the taste of dehydrated foods liked them as well as fresh and over three-fourths liked them as well as the same foods canned.

Acceptance of dehydrated foods by Chicago housewives ^{1/}

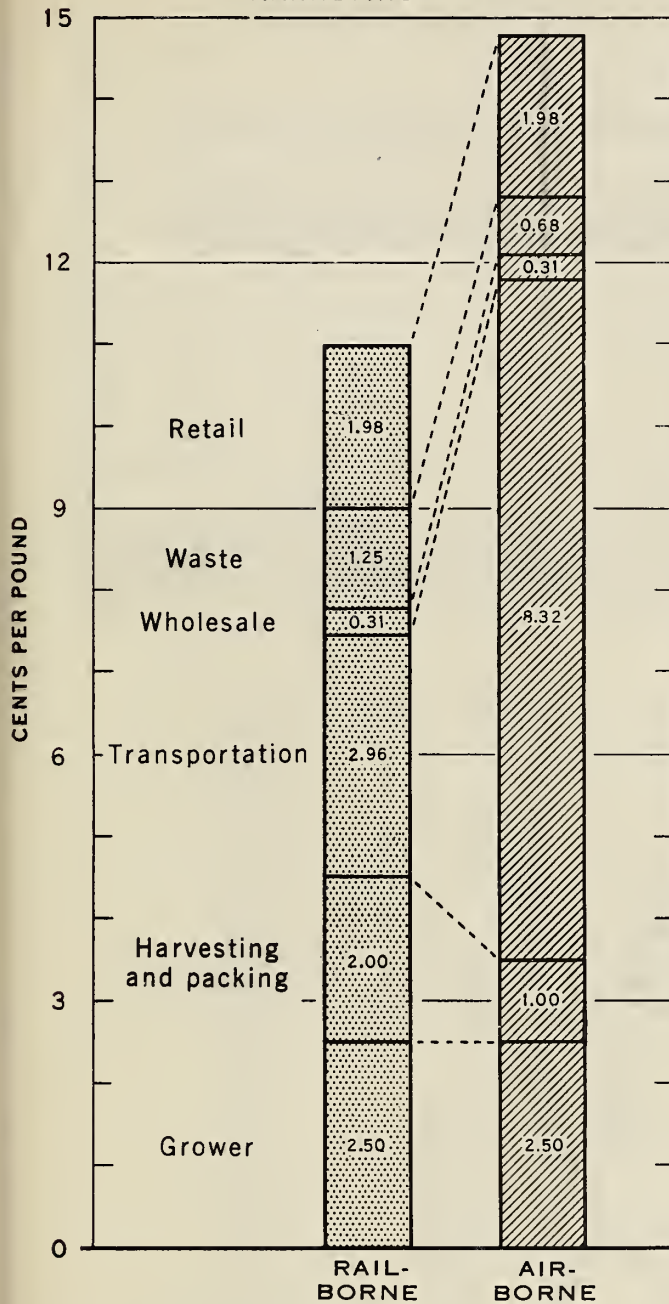
Percentage of housewives who liked the taste of dehydrated foods as well as
 or better than the same foods canned or fresh

Item	Like dehydrated foods	
	as well as or better than	
	Fresh	Canned
	Percent	Percent
Cranberries	84	89
Sweetpotatoes	65	84
Carrots	59	81
Beets	50	70
Milk	43	84
Eggs	53	
Diced potatoes	48	
Riced potatoes	35	

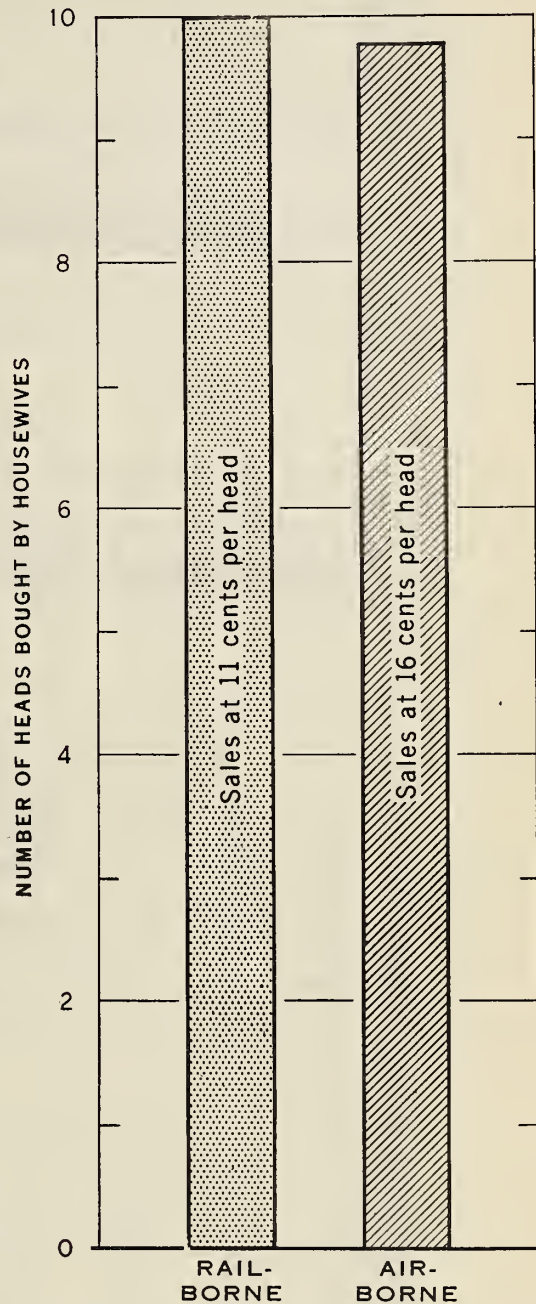
^{1/} Data from survey conducted between April 17 and May 31, 1944.

COST OF MARKETING RAIL-BORNE AND AIR-BORNE LETTUCE AND THEIR RELATIVE ACCEPTANCE BY DETROIT HOUSEWIVES

MARKETING COSTS



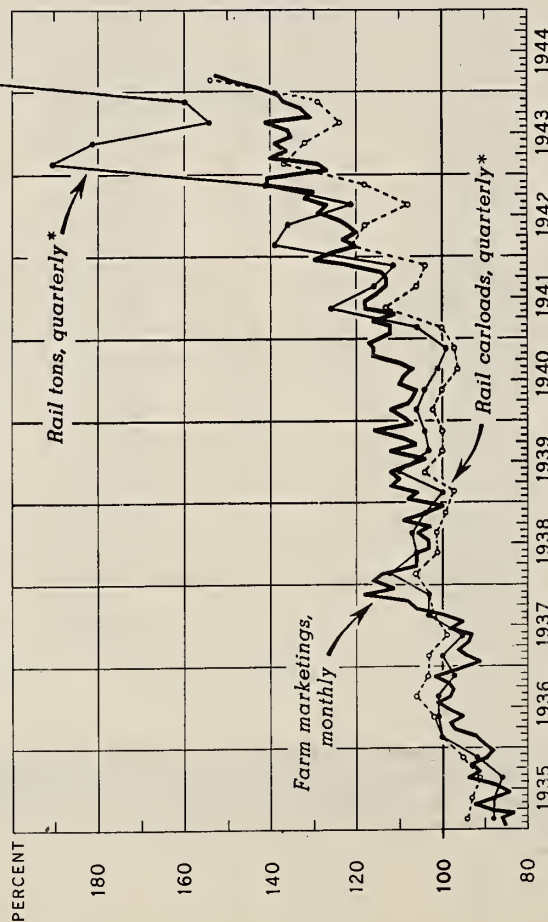
RELATIVE ACCEPTANCE



Lettuce from the Salinas Valley of California could be flown to the Detroit market in the post-war period at a cost approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound above that of the rail-transported product. The ton-mile cost would be about $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Experimental sales indicate that air-borne Iceberg lettuce from California can be marketed at a ratio of about 10 to 10 in Detroit at a differential of 5 cents per head over surface-transported lettuce.

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF FARM MARKETINGS AND RAILROAD AGRICULTURAL TRAFFIC, 1935-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



DATA ON RAIL TONS AND CARLOADS FROM FREIGHT COMMODITY STATISTICS, Q-550, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.
* INCLUDES PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AS CLASSIFIED BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43751 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The wartime increase in farm marketings, along with a shift of traffic from motor trucks to railroads, has resulted in an enormous increase in the rail tonnage of raw and processed agricultural products. Heavier loadings of cars have made it possible for the railroads to accommodate the increase in traffic. As a consequence, carloadings have not risen as rapidly as tonnage.

Index of physical volume of farm marketings and railroad agricultural traffic, 1935-44 (1935-39) = 100

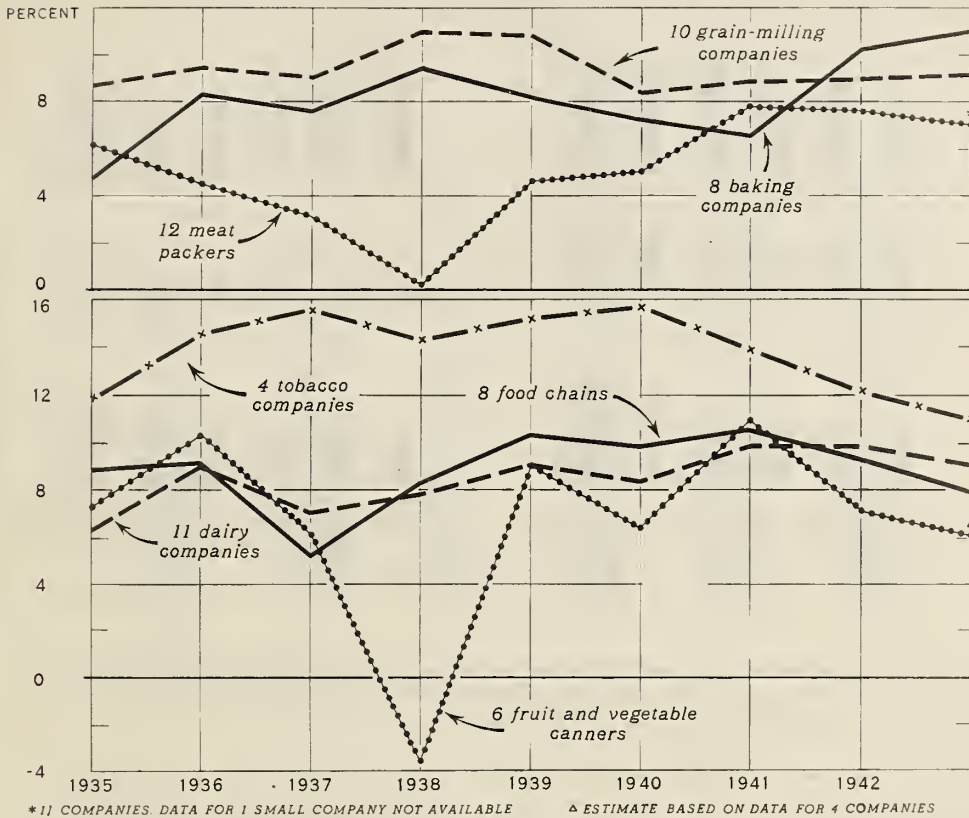
Year and month	Physical volume of farm marketing %	Railroad traffic %	Physical volume of farm marketing %	Railroad traffic %	Physical volume of farm marketing %	Railroad traffic %
1935			1940			
January	86	98	January	109	102	106
February	85	98	February	108	102	106
March	85	98	March	107	102	106
April	85	98	April	107	102	106
May	85	98	May	107	102	106
June	85	98	June	107	102	106
July	85	98	July	107	102	106
August	85	98	August	107	102	106
September	85	98	September	107	102	106
October	85	98	October	107	102	106
November	85	98	November	107	102	106
December	85	98	December	107	102	106
1936			1941			
January	86	98	January	112	100	106
February	86	98	February	112	100	106
March	86	98	March	112	100	106
April	86	98	April	112	100	106
May	86	98	May	112	100	106
June	86	98	June	112	100	106
July	86	98	July	112	100	106
August	86	98	August	112	100	106
September	86	98	September	112	100	106
October	86	98	October	112	100	106
November	86	98	November	112	100	106
December	86	98	December	112	100	106
1937			1942			
January	91	97	January	126	104	111
February	94	100	February	126	104	111
March	96	103	March	126	104	111
April	94	103	April	126	104	111
May	93	99	May	126	104	111
June	93	99	June	126	104	111
July	93	99	July	126	104	111
August	93	99	August	126	104	111
September	93	99	September	126	104	111
October	93	99	October	126	104	111
November	93	99	November	126	104	111
December	93	99	December	126	104	111
1938			1943			
January	116	108	January	127	116	141
February	116	108	February	127	116	141
March	116	108	March	127	116	141
April	116	108	April	127	116	141
May	116	108	May	127	116	141
June	116	108	June	127	116	141
July	116	108	July	127	116	141
August	116	108	August	127	116	141
September	116	108	September	127	116	141
October	116	108	October	127	116	141
November	116	108	November	127	116	141
December	116	108	December	127	116	141
1939			1944			
January	127	116	January	127	116	141
February	127	116	February	127	116	141
March	127	116	March	127	116	141
April	127	116	April	127	116	141
May	127	116	May	127	116	141
June	127	116	June	127	116	141
July	127	116	July	127	116	141
August	127	116	August	127	116	141
September	127	116	September	127	116	141
October	127	116	October	127	116	141
November	127	116	November	127	116	141
December	127	116	December	127	116	141

1/ Farm Income Situation, November-December 1944, April 1945.

2/ Data from Farm Income Situation, November-December 1944, April 1945.

3/ Includes products of agriculture and animals and animal products as classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**FOOD AND TOBACCO CORPORATIONS: OPERATING
PROFIT (LESS PROVISION FOR FEDERAL TAXES) AS
PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENT, 1935-43**



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43286 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Levels of operating profits of food and tobacco corporations in 1943, after deducting provision for Federal taxes, compare favorably with average profit levels reported since 1935. Net profits as percentage of investment showed slight declines from 1942 to 1943 for five out of seven groups of food and tobacco corporations with minor increases recorded for grain milling companies and baking companies.

Food and tobacco corporations: Operating profit (less provision for Federal taxes)
as percentage of investment, 1935-43 ^{1/}

Year	8 Baking companies	10 Grain milling companies	12 Meat packers	11 Dairy products companies	6 Fruit and vegetable canners	8 Food chains	4 Tobacco companies
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	4.75	7.91	6.10	6.24	7.33	8.85	11.48
1936	8.26	8.10	4.50	8.98	10.40	9.12	14.15
1937	7.55	8.13	3.09	7.00	6.16	5.21	14.91
1938	9.38	9.41	0.18	7.75	-3.59	8.34	13.70
1939	8.21	9.99	4.55	9.06	9.05	10.34	14.69
1940	7.23	7.53	5.02	8.30	6.37	9.84	14.95
1941	6.56	8.11	7.72	9.82	10.98	10.52	13.10
1942	9.92	7.95	7.13	9.89	7.10	9.25	11.23
1943	11.00	9.10	7.01	9.05	6.10	7.21	10.91

^{1/} In general, the operating profit is the net sales less cost of sales, operating expenses, maintenance, and depreciation. The provision for Federal taxes includes both income taxes and excess profits taxes, and in some cases Canadian income taxes and State income taxes. "Other income" is not included in operating profit; however, the Federal taxes are on all sources of income as it is not possible to separate them.

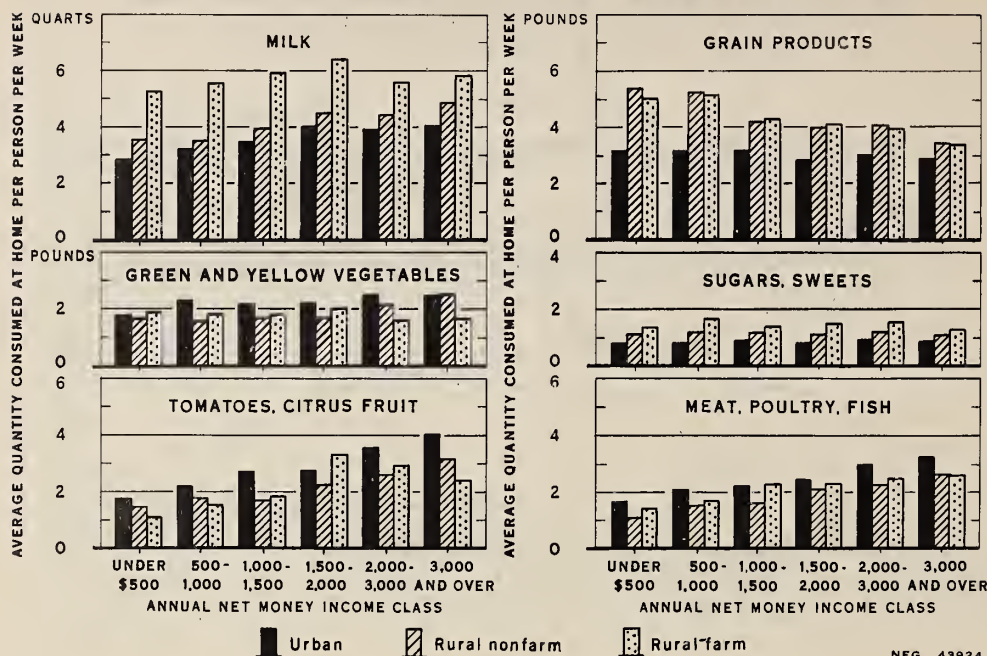
Investment includes common stock, preferred stock, funded debt, minority interests, capital surplus, earned surplus, and various reserves. Goodwill, patents, etc., have been deducted.

^{2/} Eleven companies. Data for one small company not available.

^{3/} Estimate based on data for four companies.

Operating profit and investment compiled from Moody's Industrials.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOOD GROUPS BY TYPE OF COMMUNITY AND INCOME CLASS, SPRING 1942



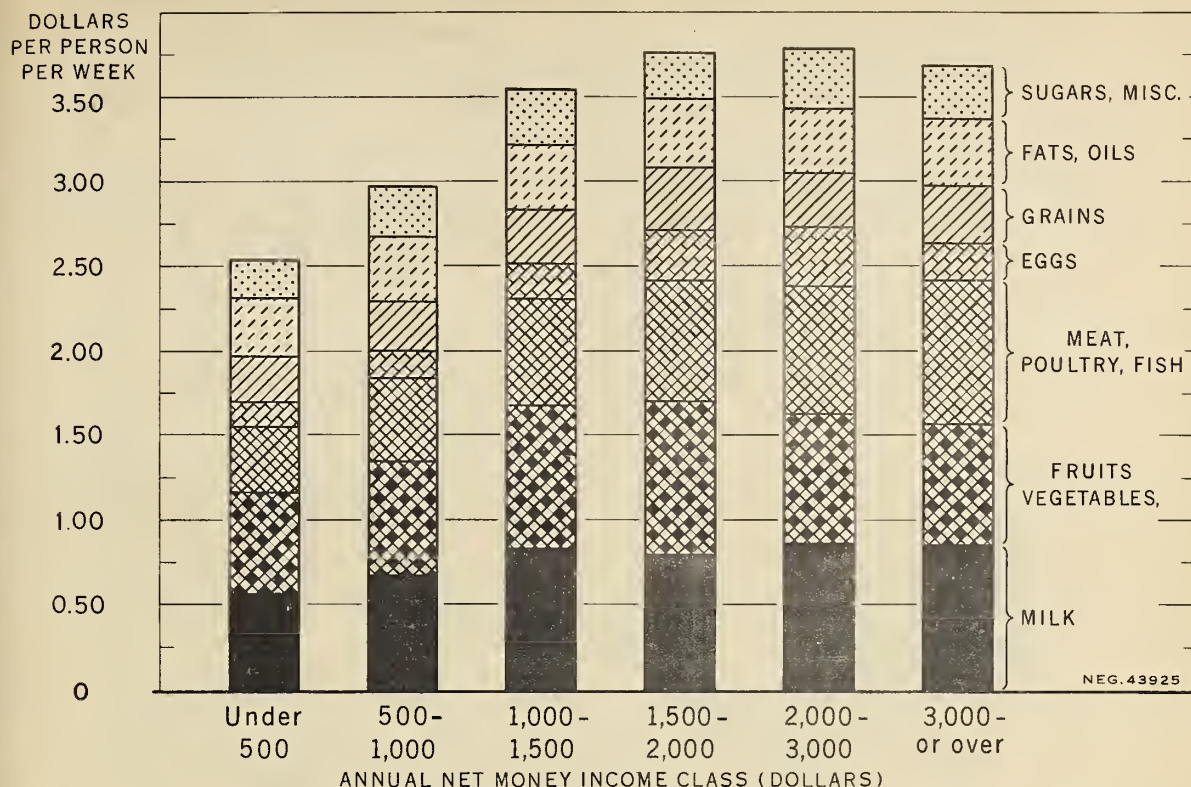
The consumption of milk, meat, fruits and vegetables by urban families increased more consistently with increases in income than that of farm families. The consumption of milk at all income levels was higher for farm than urban families. The consumption of tomatoes and citrus fruit was more affected by income than other food groups.

Per capita consumption of selected food groups by type of community and income class, spring 1942

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity consumed at home per person per week					
	Milk 1/	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Meat, poultry, fish	Grain products	Sugars, sweets
	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Urban						
All classes	3.63	2.36	3.33	2.77	2.96	0.87
0-499	2.86	1.81	1.79	1.65	3.14	.60
500-999	3.24	2.29	2.21	2.07	3.14	.83
1,000-1,499	3.47	2.20	2.73	2.22	3.16	.91
1,500-1,999	4.02	2.23	2.76	2.43	2.82	.61
2,000-2,999	3.93	2.44	3.60	2.99	2.96	.92
3,000 or over	4.04	2.46	4.03	3.24	2.66	.66
Rural Nonfarm						
All classes	4.06	1.83	2.04	1.76	4.49	1.14
0-499	3.59	1.67	1.49	1.10	5.37	1.11
500-999	3.52	1.64	1.80	1.54	5.22	1.17
1,000-1,499	3.97	1.73	1.72	1.61	4.17	1.16
1,500-1,999	4.50	1.74	2.26	2.08	3.98	1.09
2,000-2,999	4.42	2.16	2.61	2.21	4.03	1.18
3,000 or over	4.88	2.50	3.17	2.62	3.42	1.06
Rural Farm						
All classes	5.71	1.83	1.64	1.83	4.71	1.41
0-499	5.26	1.94	1.14	1.44	5.04	1.36
500-999	5.59	1.82	1.59	1.73	5.13	1.66
1,000-1,499	5.95	1.81	1.86	2.28	4.27	1.39
1,500-1,999	6.40	2.01	3.30	2.29	4.07	1.45
2,000-2,999	5.62	1.64	2.94	2.46	3.93	1.50
3,000 or over	5.85	1.69	2.38	2.61	3.37	1.25

1/ The quarts of milk per person per week include fluid milk plus approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included are equivalent in minerals and protein.

MONEY VALUE OF FOOD CONSUMED BY FARM FAMILIES, SPRING, 1942*



*PURCHASED FOOD PLUS HOME PRODUCED FOOD VALUED AT PURCHASE PRICES

The total money value of farm families' food in the spring of 1942 increased markedly as money income rose, until the \$2,000-\$3,000 level was reached. Larger consumption and higher prices paid accounted for these rises in money value of food. The increased money value of grain products and fats and oils in the upper income groups resulted from higher prices paid, since per capita consumption of grain products decreased with income and that of fats and oils remained fairly constant. Meat, poultry and fish, and eggs showed the most marked increases in money value as income rose.

Money value of food consumed by farm families, spring, 1942^{1/}: Average money value of all food and of specified groups of food consumed at home per person per week, by annual net money income class

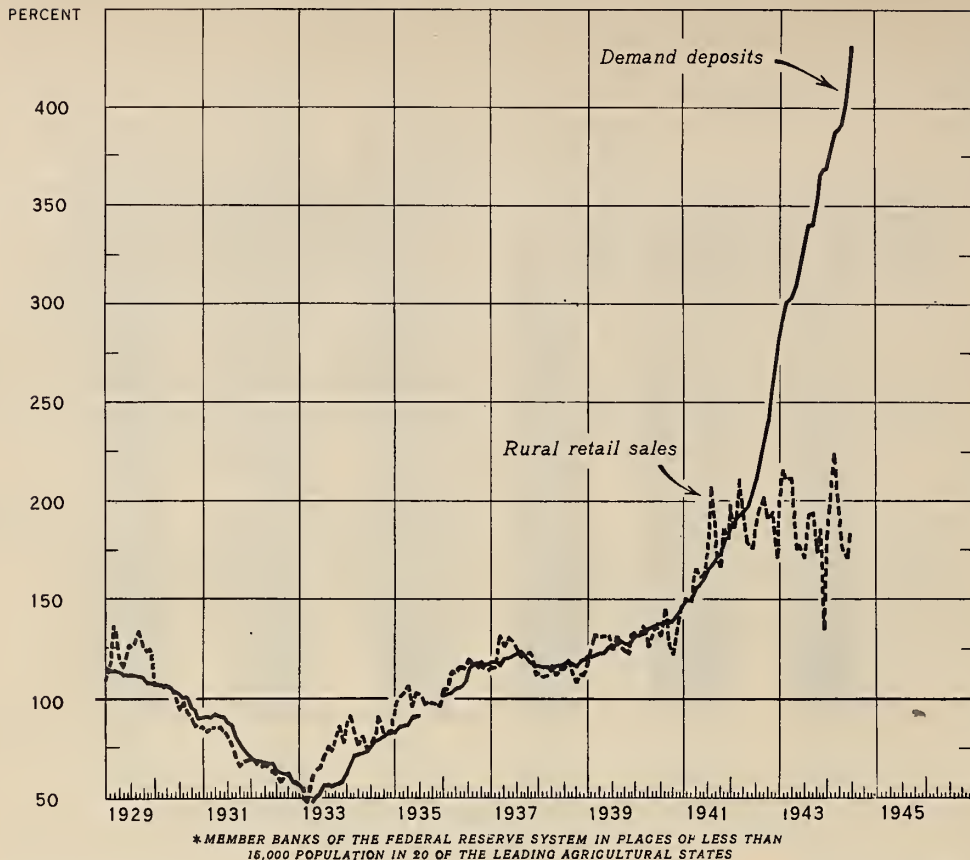
Annual net money income class (dollars)	All food	Milk	All : vegeta- : bles, : fruits	Meat, : poultry, : fish	Eggs	Grain : products	Fats, : oils	Sugars, : sweets	Miscel- : laneous	Accesso- : ries
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All classes	2.98	0.66	0.67	0.52	0.20	0.30	0.37	0.14	0.02	0.10
0-499	2.54	.56	.61	.39	.15	.27	.34	.12	.02	.08
500-999	2.97	.67	.68	.49	.16	.29	.38	.18	.02	.10
1,000-1,499	3.55	.83	.85	.63	.21	.32	.38	.17	.04	.12
1,500-1,999	3.77	.79	.91	.72	.30	.37	.41	.14	.03	.10
2,000-2,999	3.79	.86	.77	.76	.35	.32	.38	.19	.04	.12
3,000 or over	3.69	.85	.72	.85	.22	.34	.40	.15	.04	.12

^{1/} Purchased food plus home produced food valued at purchase prices.

Source: Family Food Consumption in the United States, Misc. Pub. 550.
Prepared by: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

DEMAND DEPOSITS AND RURAL RETAIL SALES, UNITED STATES, 1929-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1929-31=100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34578 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Demand deposits of country banks have increased greatly during the war period. Increased farm income has been the principal cause. Higher living costs, increased operating expenses, larger income taxes, substantial war bond purchases, and enlarged debt retirements have precluded even greater increases in these deposits. Since 1942 rural retail sales have not increased as rapidly as demand deposits, in part because needed equipment and supplies frequently were unavailable.

Demand deposits and rural retail sales: Index numbers (1929-31 = 100) adjusted for seasonal variations

Month	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/
January	135.1	109.9	105.3	107.5	90.1	85.1	70.2	69.3	57.1	56.8	61.0	85.7
February	114.5	117.8	105.7	108.4	90.5	86.2	69.0	67.2	55.7	56.1	67.6	90.3
March	114.5	118.8	105.9	107.1	90.9	85.1	69.0	65.6	57.3	57.5	70.1	84.3
April	114.2	120.9	105.3	107.7	92.6	85.6	69.0	67.2	58.0	61.5	71.4	77.1
May	113.3	116.5	105.3	105.3	91.7	85.8	68.9	64.5	50.3	64.8	73.7	81.6
June	113.0	127.4	104.4	101.0	90.2	85.0	67.3	64.3	53.0	65.7	74.5	75.0
July	113.8	126.0	107.3	94.8	89.5	82.8	64.5	60.7	55.6	72.3	75.2	79.7
August	113.4	129.0	101.6	95.9	86.3	76.5	63.3	58.5	56.2	75.2	78.0	83.3
September	112.7	134.4	100.1	93.2	82.2	70.0	62.1	61.8	56.0	73.9	79.4	92.6
October	110.8	126.6	98.7	90.4	77.4	65.8	60.7	63.2	57.0	79.9	80.6	83.7
November	108.7	124.7	95.0	87.3	74.8	67.7	59.7	59.8	58.5	85.4	82.5	84.9
December	107.1	125.1	91.6	86.5	72.8	68.3	58.8	54.7	60.8	77.7	83.6	83.9
1935												
January	84.2	95.4	101.6	105.0	119.3	116.4	116.0	113.8	121.0	120.0	131.6	134.5
February	86.1	101.3	102.1	104.0	119.0	116.0	115.9	111.7	120.8	123.7	133.3	139.3
March	86.9	103.1	103.2	113.0	118.8	113.7	115.1	112.1	121.5	131.0	136.6	136.6
April	87.9	105.5	104.7	114.8	120.4	126.6	114.6	117.4	123.4	130.8	135.0	125.4
May	90.5	95.4	106.6	117.0	120.7	130.1	115.7	112.8	128.0	131.2	136.6	133.8
June	91.8	103.4	109.5	115.7	121.5	129.0	115.9	116.5	125.9	131.7	137.4	137.7
July	92.3	102.3	115.8	121.0	123.2	125.6	117.0	116.2	126.8	124.8	138.1	137.1
August	97.5	97.5	117.4	117.6	126.0	121.1	117.6	120.1	127.1	131.1	138.5	134.5
September	94.1	94.1	115.7	115.7	121.7	123.4	117.3	114.6	128.1	125.4	139.5	127.8
October	94.3	94.3	116.7	119.4	119.4	123.3	116.8	108.5	127.5	123.4	135.9	122.0
November	93.0	93.0	116.2	115.9	119.7	112.1	119.1	122.7	129.0	122.7	141.4	137.9
December	97.5	97.5	119.4	114.5	116.6	112.3	120.0	114.8	130.7	132.4	145.3	146.1
1936												
January	148.0	145.7	188.6	199.0	244.9	200.0	368.9	182.2				
February	149.7	150.8	190.6	188.8	295.6	215.5	382.4	195.3				
March	150.9	148.9	192.7	211.4	300.6	211.5	387.4	228.5				
April	155.1	165.1	195.5	201.1	303.2	211.4	388.7	187.9				
May	157.9	161.8	199.6	179.5	306.5	174.9	392.0	175.8				
June	160.7	163.2	209.3	176.0	319.7	171.4	405.4	176.6				
July	165.1	177.7	213.4	188.1	330.8	171.2	431.5	183.5				
August	168.3	208.7	221.5	195.6	339.5	192.2						
September	172.4	173.9	231.0	202.6	351.2	193.3						
October	174.6	166.6	242.5	192.8	352.6	173.6						
November	179.2	186.9	256.6	194.9	366.0	185.7						
December	184.7	180.1	271.6	170.5	368.6	135.0						
1937												
January	148.0	145.7	188.6	199.0	244.9	200.0	368.9	182.2				
February	149.7	150.8	190.6	188.8	295.6	215.5	382.4	195.3				
March	150.9	148.9	192.7	211.4	300.6	211.5	387.4	228.5				
April	155.1	165.1	195.5	201.1	303.2	211.4	388.7	187.9				
May	157.9	161.8	199.6	179.5	306.5	174.9	392.0	175.8				
June	160.7	163.2	209.3	176.0	319.7	171.4	405.4	176.6				
July	165.1	177.7	213.4	188.1	330.8	171.2	431.5	183.5				
August	168.3	208.7	221.5	195.6	339.5	192.2						
September	172.4	173.9	231.0	202.6	351.2	193.3						
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November	179.2	186.9	256.6	194.9	366.0	185.7						
December	184.7	180.1	271.6	170.5	368.6	135.0						
1938												
January	148.0	145.7	188.6	199.0	244.9	200.0	368.9	182.2				
February	149.7	150.8	190.6	188.8	295.6	215.5	382.4	195.3				
March	150.9	148.9	192.7	211.4	300.6	211.5	387.4	228.5				
April	155.1	165.1	195.5	201.1	303.2	211.4	388.7	187.9				
May	157.9	161.8	199.6	179.5	306.5	174.9	392.0	175.8				
June	160.7	163.2	209.3	176.0	319.7	171.4	405.4	176.6				
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December	184.7	180.1	271.6	170.5	368.6	135.0						
1939												
January	148.0	145.7	188.6	199.0	244.9	200.0	368.9	182.2				
February	149.7	150.8	190.6	188.8	295.6	215.5	382.4	195.3				
March	150.9	148.9	192.7	211.4	300.6	211.5	387.4	228.5				
April	155.1	165.1	195.5	201.1	303.2	211.4	388.7	187.9				
May	157.9	161.8	199.6	179.5	306.5	174.9	392.0	175.8				
June	160.7	163.2	209.3	176.0	319.7	171.4	405.4	176.6				
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November	179.2	186.9	256.6	194.9	366.0	185.7						
December	184.7	180.1	271.6	170.5	368.6	135.0						
1940												
January	148.0	145.7	188.6	199.0	244.9	200.0	368.9	182.2				
February	149.7	150.8	190.6	188.8	295.6	215.5	382.4	195.3				
March	150.9	148.9	192.7	211.4	300.6	211.5	387.4	228.5				
April	155.1	165.1	195.5	201.1	303.2	211.4	388.7	187.9				
May	157.9	161.8	199.6	179.5	306.5	174.9	392.0	175.8				
June	160.7	163.2	209.3	176.0	319.7	171.4	405.4	176.6				
July	165.1	177.7	213.4	188.1	330.8	171.2	431.5	183.5				
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October	174.6	166.6	242.5	192.8	352.6	173.6						
November	179.2	186.9	256.6	194.9	366.0	185.7						
December	184.7	180.1	271.6	170.5	368.6	135.0						

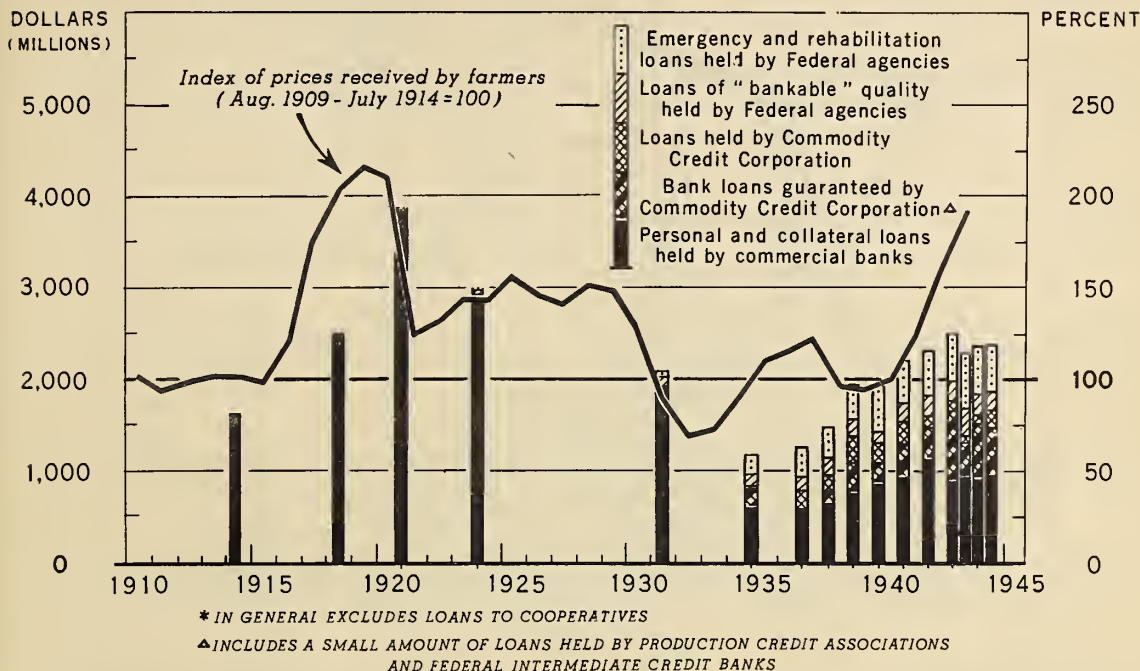
1/ Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2/ Department of Commerce.

3/ Data unavailable.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NONREAL ESTATE LOANS TO FARMERS HELD BY INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS AND SELECTED FEDERAL AGENCIES*, ON VARIOUS DATES, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43632-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

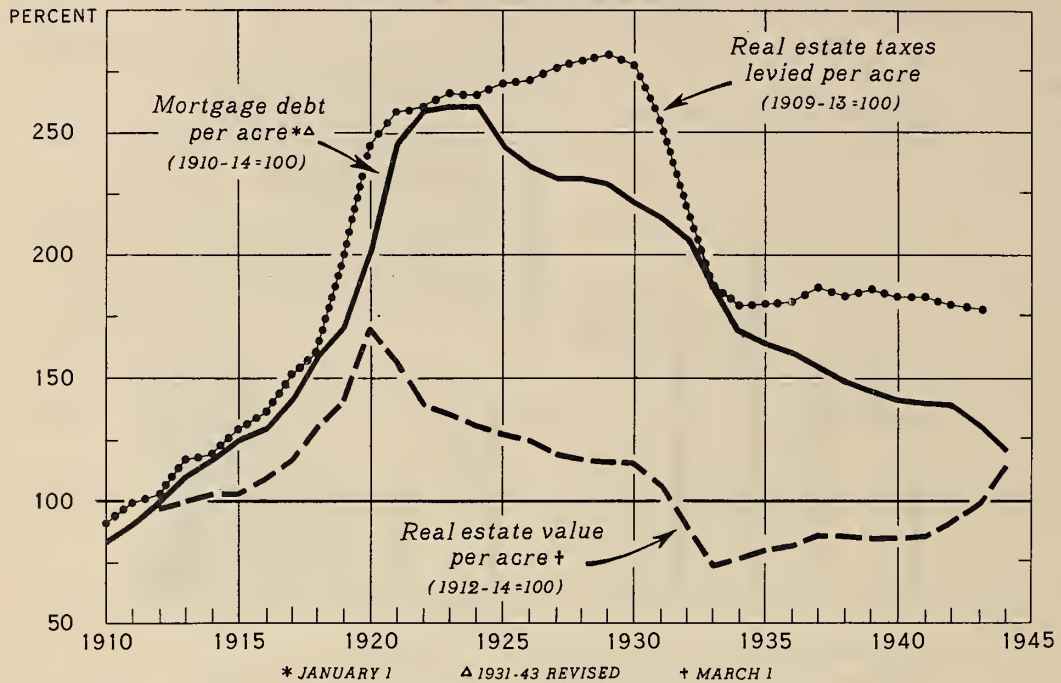
Non-real estate loans to farmers by principal credit institutions increased rapidly after 1936, but since 1942 the volume has not changed greatly. High net farm income, rationing, and shortages of certain goods have tended to reduce the demand for loans. Although expanded production and higher costs have resulted in larger loans in individual cases, the total institutional non-real estate debt, other than nonrecourse Commodity Credit Corporation loans, remains at a moderate level as compared with World War I.

Non-real estate loans to farmers held by insured commercial banks and selected Federal agencies, on various dates, and index numbers of prices received by farmers, United States, 1910-44

Year	Index of prices received by farmers (August 1909-July 1914 = 100)		Personal and collateral loans held by commercial banks	Bank loans guaranteed by Commodity Credit Corporation	Loans held by Commodity Credit Corporation	Loans of "bankable" quality held by Federal agencies	Emergency and rehabilitation loans held by Federal agencies	Total
			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1910	102							
1911	94							
1912	99							
1913	102							
1914	101							
1915	99	Spring	1,607,970					1,607,970
1916	118							
1917	175							
1918	204	June 30	2,506,814					2,506,814
1919	215							
1920	211	December 31	3,869,891			793	3,104	3,873,788
1921	124							
1922	132							
1923	143	December 31	2,943,818			36,223	2,513	2,982,554
1924	143							
1925	156							
1926	146							
1927	142							
1928	151							
1929	149							
1930	128							
1931	90	June 30	1,936,360			79,206	61,442	2,077,008
1932	68							
1933	72							
1934	90	December 31	594,604	213,009	37,162	115,542	203,925	1,164,242
1935	109							
1936	114	December 31	593,560	54	204,511	144,989	321,644	1,264,758
1937	122	December 31	644,961	139,390	173,134	176,892	350,373	1,488,750
1938	97	December 31	743,894	320,773	308,950	179,437	391,838	1,944,892
1939	95	December 31	859,898	234,494	208,193	185,741	451,938	1,940,264
1940	100	December 31	938,829	351,271	252,287	203,802	446,434	2,232,723
1941	124	December 31	1,111,609	354,663	133,018	223,550	508,407	2,331,447
1942	159	December 31	895,511	769,804	104,366	220,840	521,790	2,512,311
1943		June 30	952,230	376,458	57,968	295,359	597,211	2,279,226
1944	192	December 31	906,783	612,316	93,104	230,774	516,942	2,359,919
		June 30	970,152	512,324	76,327	301,712	518,994	2,379,509

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT, REAL ESTATE TAXES, AND REAL ESTATE VALUE, 1910-44

INDEX NUMBERS OF AMOUNTS PER ACRE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43302 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farm-mortgage debt declined more rapidly in 1943 than in any year since the beginning of the war, but indications to date are that the decline during 1944 has been less rapid. With land values rising further in 1944, the ratio of mortgage debt to land value by the beginning of 1945 will be lower than in any year since the outbreak of World War I. The prospective ratio of about 11.5 percent at the beginning of 1945 compares with 13.1 percent at the beginning of 1919, 21.1 percent for 1924, almost 28 percent for 1933, and 20 percent at the outbreak of World War II.

Farm-mortgage debt, real estate taxes, and real estate value, 1910-44
Index numbers of amounts per acre

Year	Farm-mortgage debt per acre, all land in farms 1/ 2/ (1910-14 = 100)	Farm real estate taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100)	Farm real estate value per acre 3/ (1912-14 = 100)	Year	Farm-mortgage debt per acre, all land in farms 1/ 2/ (1910-14 = 100)	Farm real estate taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100)	Farm real estate value per acre 3/ (1912-14 = 100)
1910	83	91		1928	231	279	117
1911	90	99		1929	228	281	116
1912	100	103	97	1930	222	277	115
1913	110	117	100	1931	214	254	106
1914	117	118	103	1932	204	220	89
1915	124	128	103	1933	187	188	73
1916	129	136	108	1934	168	178	76
1917	142	151	117	1935	163	180	79
1918	158	160	129	1936	160	181	82
1919	171	200	140	1937	154	186	85
1920	201	244	170	1938	149	183	85
1921	245	259	157	1939	145	186	84
1922	258	261	139	1940	141	183	84
1923	261	266	135	1941	140	183	85
1924	261	265	130	1942	139	179	91
1925	244	270	127	1943	131	178	99
1926	236	271	124	1944	121		114
1927	231	277	119				

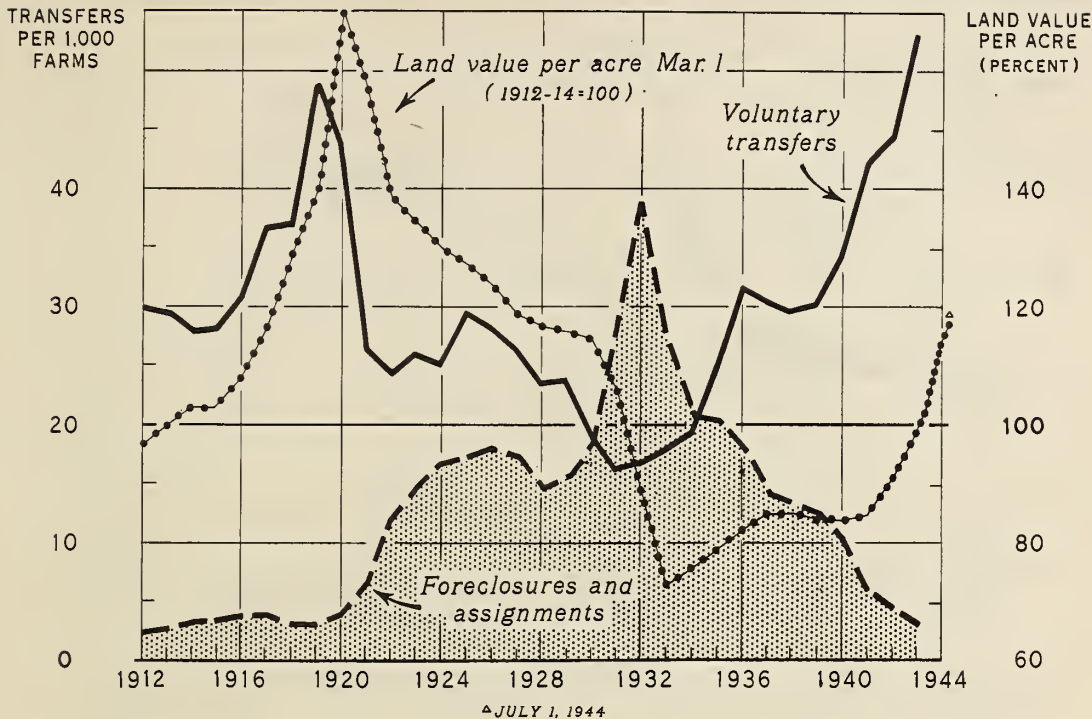
1/ January 1.

2/ 1931-43 revised.

3/ March 1.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

VOLUME OF FORECLOSURES AND ASSIGNMENTS, VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE, UNITED STATES, 1912-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42982 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

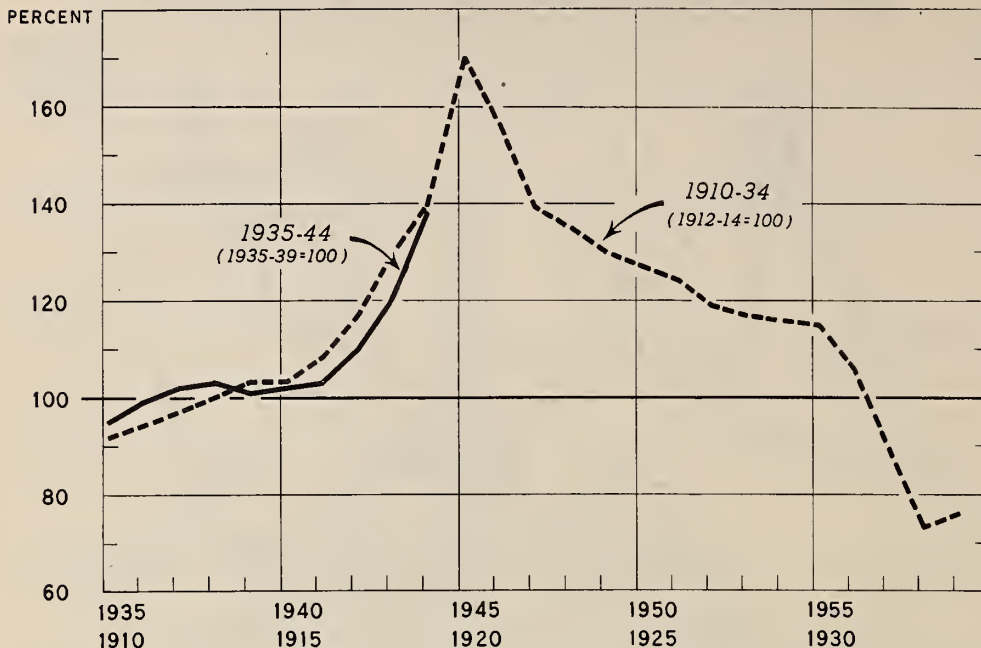
The volume of voluntary sales during the 12 months ended last March was up one-fifth from the previous year and was the highest of record, surpassing the previous peak reached in 1919 by almost 10 percent. Foreclosures and assignments reached a peak in 1932 but have consistently declined since that time and are now at levels comparable to those prevailing before 1920.

In general, rising land values and marked in sales activity are rather closely associated, while declining sales usually accompany falling land values.

Volume of foreclosures and assignments, voluntary transfers, and value per acre of farm real estate, 1912-44

: Volume of transfers per ::				: Volume of transfers per ::			
: Land Value per:		1,000 farms		: Land Value per:		1,000 farms	
Year :	acre, March 1 :	Foreclosures :	Voluntary :	Year :	acre, March 1 :	Foreclosures :	Voluntary :
: (1912-14 = 100) :		Number :	Number :	: (1912-14 = 100) :		Number :	Number :
Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number
1912 :	97	29.9	2.5	1930 :	115	19.0	18.7
1913 :	100	29.6	2.8	1931 :	106	16.2	28.4
1914 :	103	28.0	3.3	1932 :	89	16.8	38.8
1915 :	103	28.3	3.5	1933 :	73	17.8	28.0
1916 :	108	30.9	3.8	1934 :	76	19.4	21.0
1917 :	117	36.7	3.7	1935 :	79	24.8	20.3
1918 :	129	37.0	3.1	1936 :	82	31.5	18.1
1919 :	140	48.8	3.2	1937 :	85	30.5	14.3
1920 :	170	43.4	4.0	1938 :	85	29.7	13.5
1921 :	157	26.3	6.6	1939 :	84	30.2	12.6
1922 :	139	24.4	11.7	1940 :	84	34.1	10.5
1923 :	135	26.1	14.6	1941 :	85	41.7	6.2
1924 :	130	25.5	16.7	1942 :	91	44.7	4.4
1925 :	127	29.6	17.4	1943 :	99	53.1	3.1
1926 :	124	28.3	18.2	1944 :			
1927 :	119	26.3	17.6	Mar. :	114		
1928 :	117	23.5	14.8	July :	117		
1929 :	116	23.7	15.7				

FARM REAL ESTATE: COMPARISON OF INDICES OF AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE, 1910-34 (1912-14=100) AND 1935-44 (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43483

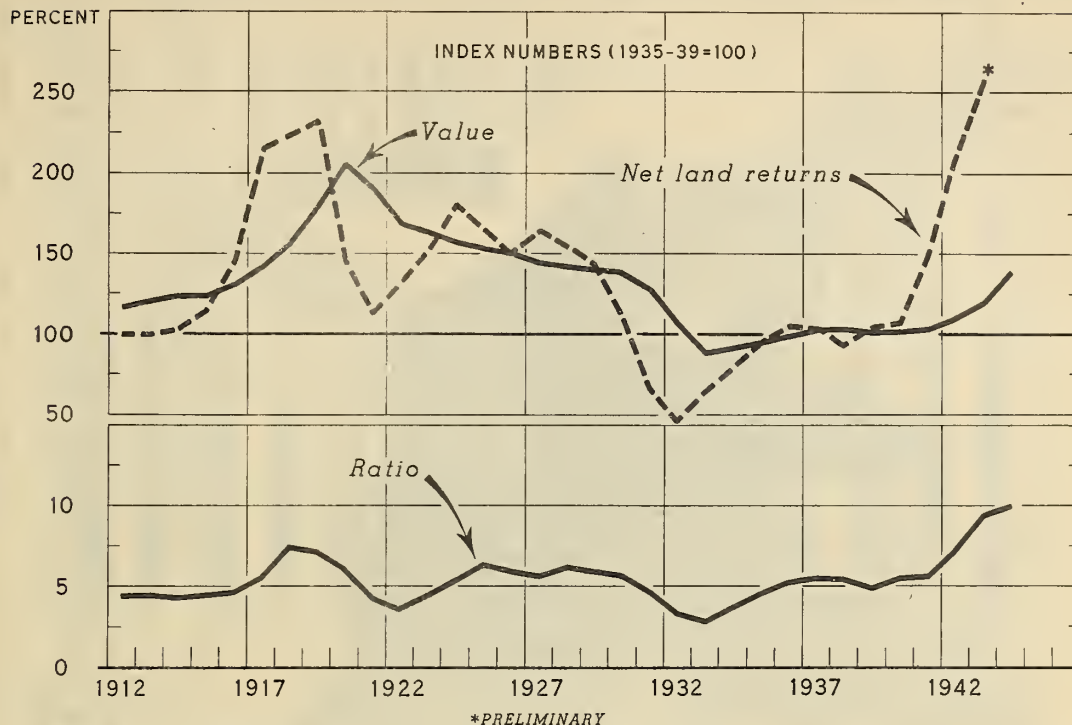
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

On March 1, 1944, the average value per acre of farm real estate for the United States as a whole was 38 percent above the pre-World War II base (1935-39 = 100), a striking similarity to the 40 percent rise in values that occurred from the pre-World War I base (1912-14 = 100) to 1919. Values on July 1, were 42 percent above the 1935-39 average. Average values during the last year increased 15 percent and this rate of increase was higher than for any previous year of record except for 1919-20, when a 21 percent increase occurred. Average values at the peak of the boom, early in 1920, were 70 percent above the pre-War average.

Farm real estate: Comparison of indices of average value per acre, 1910-34 (1912-14 = 100) and 1935-44 (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Index 1912-14 = 100	Year	Index 1935-39 = 100
1910	92	1935	95
1911	94	1936	99
1912	97	1937	102
1913	100	1938	103
1914	103	1939	101
1915	103	1940	102
1916	108	1941	103
1917	117	1942	110
1918	129	1943	120
1919	140	1944	138
1920	170		
1921	157		
1922	139		
1923	135		
1924	130		
1925	127		
1926	124		
1927	119		
1928	117		
1929	116		
1930	115		
1931	106		
1932	89		
1933	73		
1934	76		

FARM REAL ESTATE: NET LAND RETURNS AND VALUE PER ACRE, AND RATIO OF RENT TO VALUE, UNITED STATES, 1912-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43772A

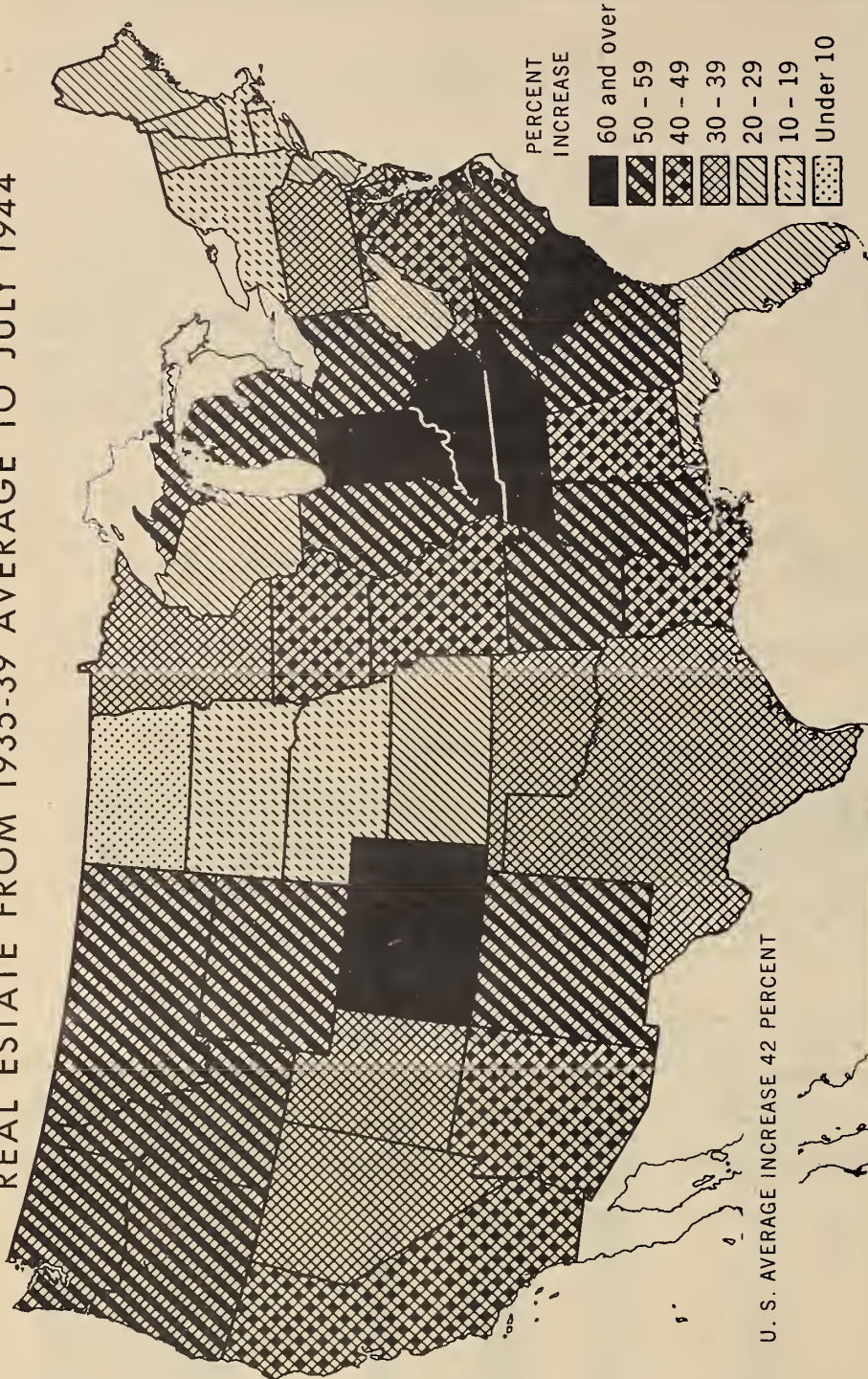
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The rate of current land returns during the 1925-29 and 1935-39 periods averaged from one-third to one-fourth higher than during 1912-16. Lower current rates of return were acceptable in the earlier period largely because continuing value advances were expected. Starting from lower levels, values in World War II have risen at about the same rate as during corresponding years of World War I. Returns per acre are currently at higher levels than during the last war, although the levels prevailing before both wars were approximately the same. Future earnings approaching those of the 1925-29 period would appear to be necessary to support values at their present levels.

Farm real estate: Net land returns, value per acre, and ratio of returns to value, United States, 1912-44

Year	Index of net land returns (1935-39 = 100)	Index of value: per acre of farm real estate (1935-39 = 100)	Ratio of returns to value Percent	Year	Index of net land returns (1935-39 = 100)	Index of value: per acre of farm real estate (1935-39 = 100)	Ratio of returns to value Percent
1912	100	117	4.4	1929	143	140	5.9
1913	100	121	4.5	1930	110	138	5.6
1914	103	124	4.3	1931	66	128	4.6
1915	115	124	4.5	1932	46	107	3.3
1916	147	131	4.7	1933	64	88	2.8
1917	215	142	5.6	1934	80	92	3.7
1918	223	156	7.4	1935	95	95	4.5
1919	232	169	7.1	1936	105	99	5.2
1920	146	205	6.1	1937	103	102	5.5
1921	113	190	4.2	1938	93	103	5.4
1922	132	168	3.6	1939	104	101	4.9
1923	153	163	4.4	1940	107	102	5.5
1924	181	157	5.3	1941	148	103	5.6
1925	165	153	6.3	1942	209	110	7.2
1926	150	150	5.9	1943	256	120	9.4
1927	164	144	5.6	1944		138	10.0
1928	154	142	6.2				

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE FROM 1935-39 AVERAGE TO JULY 1944



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

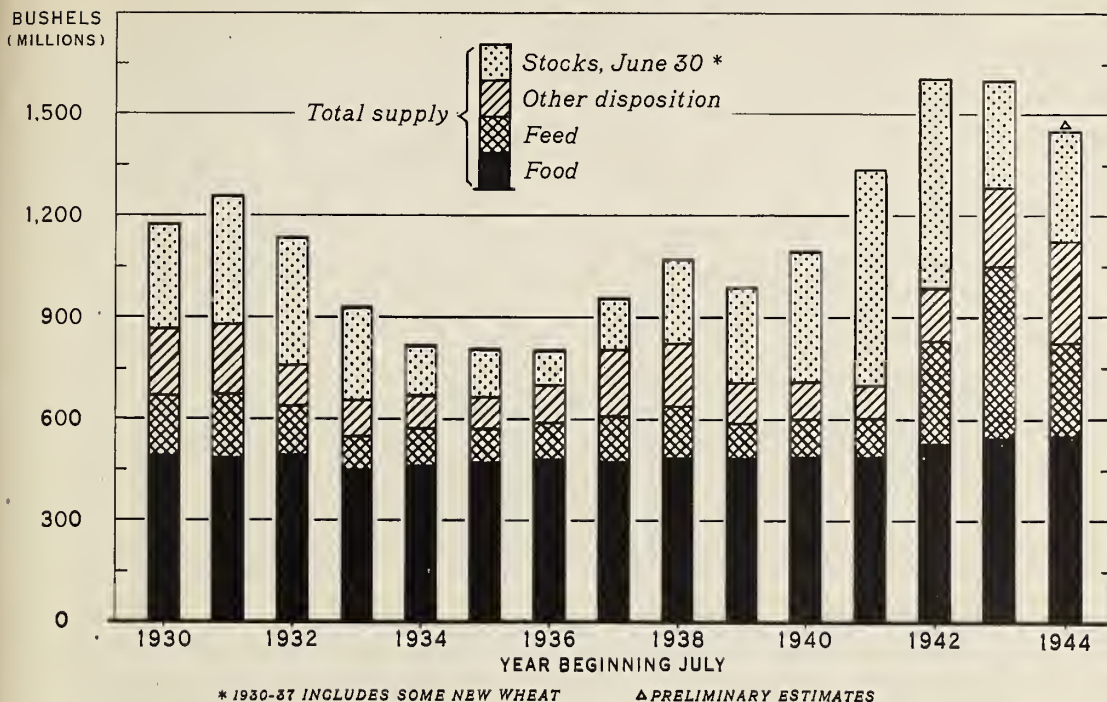
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

While average values for the country on July 1, 1944, were 42 percent above the 1935-39 average, much larger increases occurred in many areas. Average values have increased more than 70 percent in Kentucky and Colorado; more than 60 percent in South Carolina, Indiana, and Tennessee; and more than 50 percent in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Values on July 1, 1944, were above their 1917 levels in almost two-thirds of the States; above those of 1918 in almost one-half; and above 1919 in more than one-fourth.

WHEAT: DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. SUPPLY, 1930-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42548 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

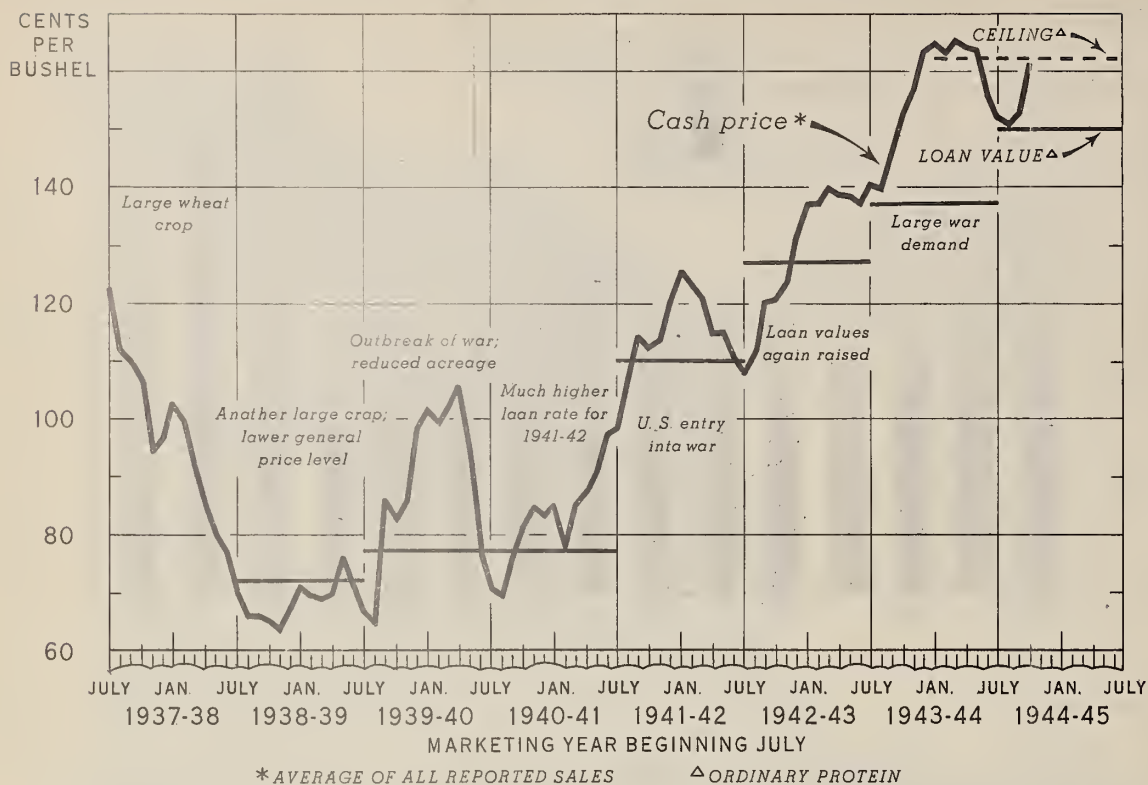
The total prospective supply of wheat for the 1944-45 year is somewhat below that of the past two years but still ample to take care of the large prospective disappearance and leave a carry-over July 1, 1945 not greatly different from the 315 million bushels a year earlier. A carry-over of this size is only about half that in 1943, but above the 10-year pre-war average of 235 million bushels. A sharp reduction in quantities for feed in 1944-45 more than offsets prospects of increased exports so that total disappearance will be below the disappearance in 1943-44.

Wheat: Distribution of United States supply, 1930-44

Year beginning July	Disappearance				Year-end stocks, June 30	Total distrib- ution
	Food	Feed	Other	Total		
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1930	490	180	196	866	312	1,178
1931	483	190	206	879	375	1,254
1932	492	144	118	754	378	1,132
1933	448	103	106	657	273	930
1934	459	114	96	669	146	815
1935	475	99	95	669	140	809
1936	480	113	109	702	103	805
1937	477	130	198	805	155	958
1938	485	153	185	823	250	1,073
1939	482	109	121	712	280	992
1940	486	114	112	712	385	1,097
1941	489	115	96	700	632	1,332
1942	526	306	153	985	622	1,607
1943	543	503	233	1,279	315	1,594
1944 1/2	560	275	300	1,125	325	1,450

1/ Preliminary.

WHEAT, NO. 2 HARD WINTER: CASH PRICE, LOAN VALUE, AND CEILING AT KANSAS CITY, 1937-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43311 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

There has been a general advance in wheat prices since 1938. In each marketing year from 1938 to 1942 the price started below the loan level and by spring had advanced substantially. Principally as a result of the very large nonfood demand, the price in 1943 started above the loan and by December had advanced to about parity, at which level the ceiling was established. (The cash price charted for January-May is at ceiling levels with premiums for above ordinary protein.) Following the adjustment to the new-crop supply, the strengthening effect of the 1944-45 price-support programs is becoming apparent.

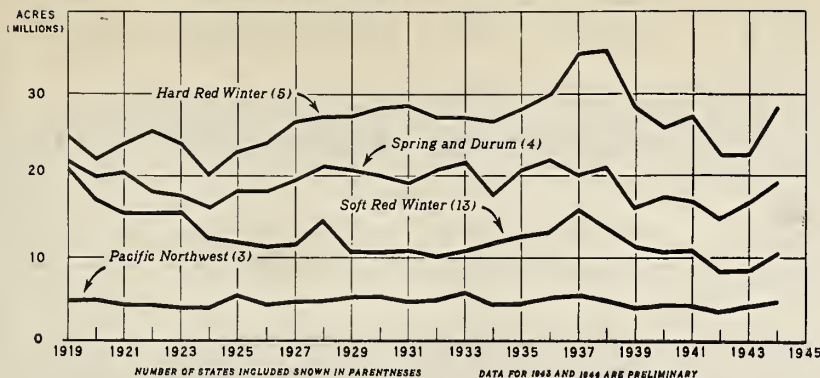
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Price and loan value at Kansas City, 1937-44 ^{1/}

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Loan value at Kansas City ^{1/}
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Weighted cash price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City ^{2/}												
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.8	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	---
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	68.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	65.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944	152.1	150.8	153.0										

^{1/} Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent. Ceiling became effective January 4, 1944 at \$1.62 including 1-1/2 cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent.

^{2/} Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review.

WHEAT: ACREAGE SEEDED, BY REGIONS, UNITED STATES, 1919-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REG. 31791 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Wheat acreage increases for the 1944 crop were general in all regions. Compared with acreages in 1929-33, before adjustment programs came into operation, however, only the hard winter wheat region showed an increase. The acreages in all regions in 1944 add up to 21 percent more than that in 1943, and to 28 percent more than the acreage in 1942. For the country as a whole the acreage goals for 1945 total 68.6 million acres, which is 1.9 million more than the seeded acreage for the 1944 crop.

Wheat: Acreage seeded, by regions, United States, 1919-44

Year	Hard winter wheat region 1	Spring wheat region 2	Soft red winter wheat region 3	Pacific North- west region 4
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average				
1929-33 5/	27,636	20,416	10,568	5,202
1919	24,727	21,706	20,660	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	17,106	4,817
1921	23,830	20,426	15,481	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	15,404	4,268
1923	23,910	17,533	15,439	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	12,414	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	11,945	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	11,264	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	11,681	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	14,498	4,699
1929	27,234	20,687	10,623	5,186
1930	28,327	19,959	10,609	5,381
1931	28,434	19,118	10,787	4,662
1932	27,109	20,783	10,065	4,853
1933	27,078	21,535	10,755	5,948
1934	26,615	17,718	11,745	4,293
1935	28,145	20,805	12,808	4,385
1936	29,931	21,808	13,042	5,117
1937	34,933	20,088	15,733	5,349
1938	35,358	20,904	13,620	4,805
1939	28,028	15,929	11,392	3,941
1940	25,954	17,248	10,891	4,136
1941	27,100	16,782	10,818	4,092
1942	22,482	14,737	8,449	3,470
1943 8/	22,707	16,852	8,480	4,178
1944 6/	28,821	19,251	10,531	4,780

1/ Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado.

2/ Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

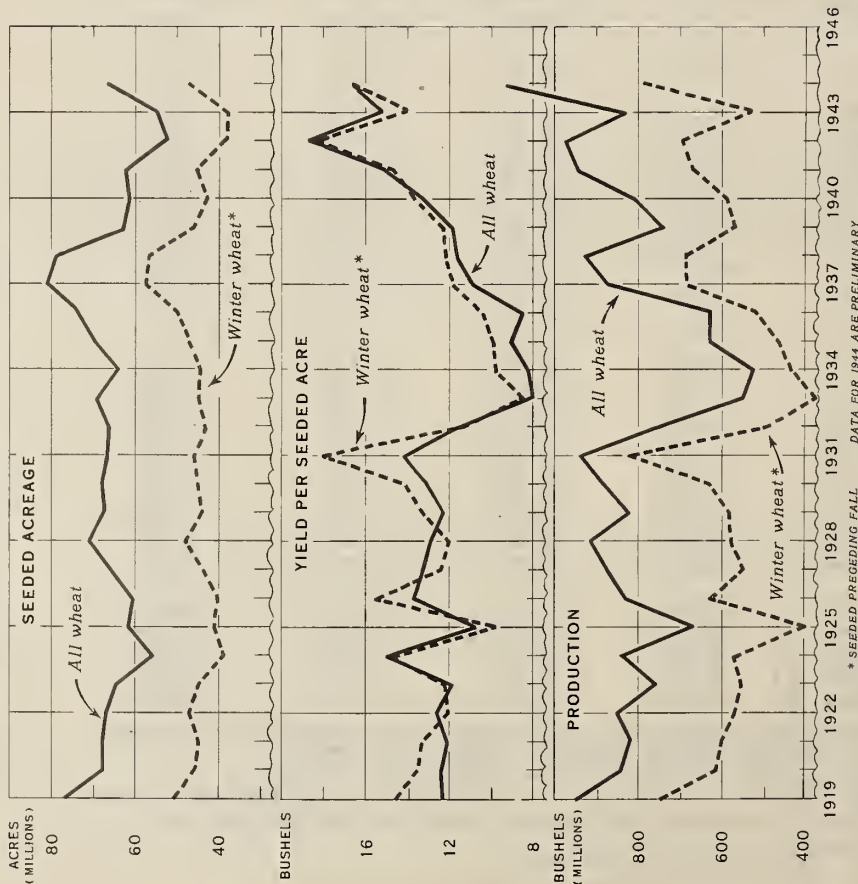
3/ New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

4/ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

5/ Before adjustment programs came into operation.

6/ Preliminary.

ALL WHEAT AND WINTER WHEAT: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1919-44



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 42549 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Because of the relative importance of winter wheat in the total crop, production changes in winter wheat and all wheat are generally very similar. The indicated production of all wheat in 1944 is 39 percent above the 20-year (1924-43) average. This large production reflected good growing conditions. Yields per seeded acre were 35 percent above the 20-year average, while the acreage was only 2 percent above.

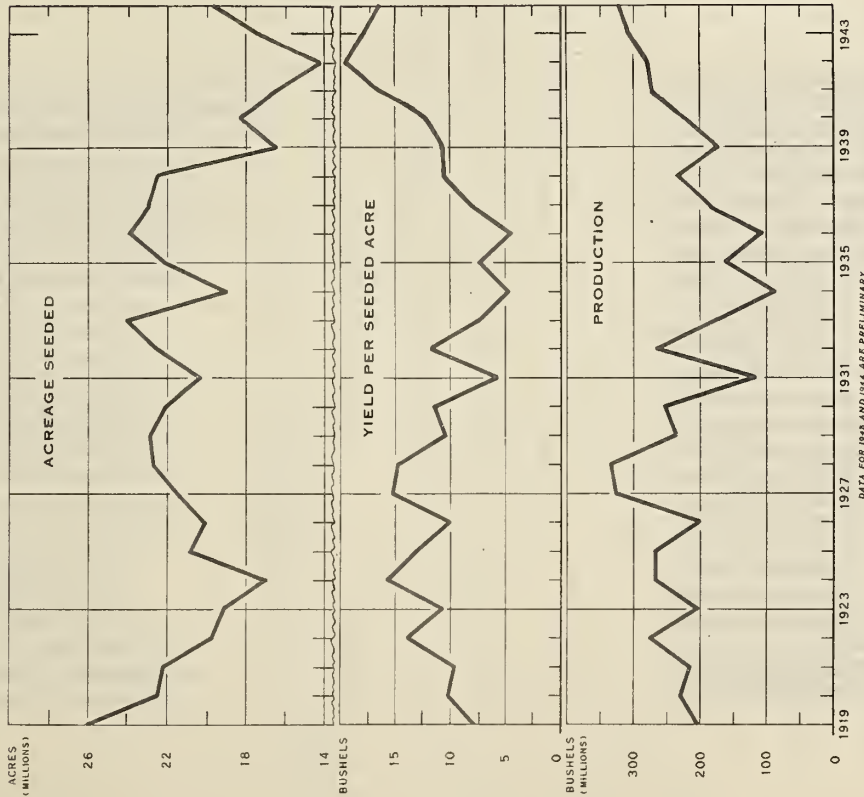
All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-44

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Production	Yield per seeded acre	Seeded acreage	Production	Yield per seeded acre
	Million acres	Million bushels	acres 1/	Million acres	Million bushels	acres 1/
Average: 1924-43	65.7	798.9	12.3	45.2	12.8	574.4
1919	77.4	952.1	12.3	51.4	14.6	748.5
1920	68.0	843.3	12.4	45.5	13.5	613.2
1921	67.7	819.0	12.1	45.5	13.3	602.8
1922	67.2	846.6	12.6	47.4	12.1	571.5
1923	64.6	759.5	11.8	45.4	12.2	555.3
1924	55.7	841.6	15.1	38.6	14.8	573.6
1925	61.7	668.7	10.8	40.9	9.8	400.6
1926	60.7	832.2	13.7	40.6	15.6	631.6
1927	65.7	875.1	13.3	44.1	12.4	548.2
1928	71.2	914.4	12.9	48.4	12.0	579.1
1929	67.2	824.2	12.3	44.1	13.3	587.1
1930	67.6	886.5	13.1	45.2	14.0	633.8
1931	66.5	941.5	14.2	45.9	18.0	825.3
1932	66.3	756.3	11.4	43.6	11.3	491.5
1933	69.0	552.2	8.0	44.8	8.4	378.3
1934	64.1	526.1	8.2	44.8	9.8	438.7
1935	69.6	628.2	9.0	47.4	9.9	469.4
1936	74.0	629.9	8.5	50.0	10.5	523.6
1937	80.8	873.9	10.8	57.8	11.9	688.6
1938	79.0	919.9	11.6	56.5	12.1	685.2
1939	62.8	741.2	11.8	46.2	12.3	565.6
1940	61.6	813.3	13.2	43.3	13.6	590.2
1941	62.3	943.1	15.1	45.7	14.7	670.7
1942	52.2	974.2	18.7	38.1	18.3	696.5
1943 2/	55.1	836.3	15.2	37.8	14.0	529.6
1944 2/	66.7	1,108.9	16.6	47.1	16.7	786.1

1/ Computed from data in thousands of acres and thousands of bushels.

2/ September 1 estimate.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1919-44



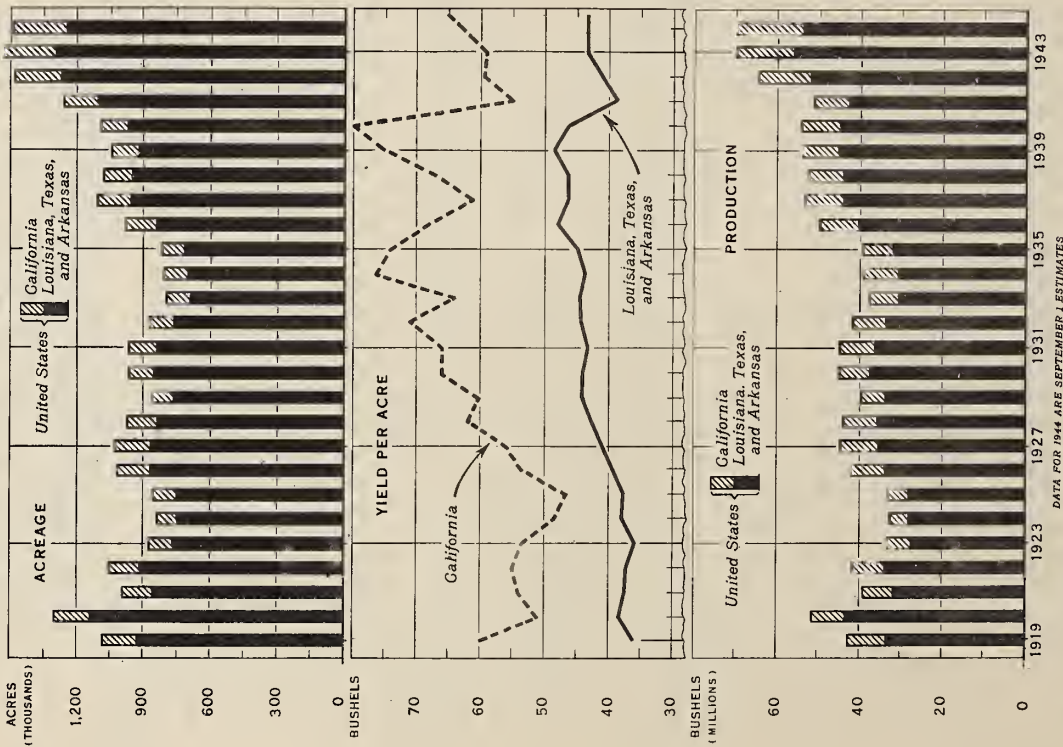
The acreage seeded to spring wheat as well as the yield per acre have fluctuated widely, which is largely the result of variable weather conditions. In 1944 the acreage was 4 percent below the 20-year (1924-43) average, but with very high yields the crop was 44 percent above average, and the third largest on record. Yields have been above the 20-year average of 11.3 bushels for the past 5 years, reflecting good growing conditions with small abandonment.

All Spring Wheat: Acreage seeded, yield per acre, and production, United States, 1919-44

Year of harvest	Acreage seeded	Yield per acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	bushels
Average 1924-43	20,444	11.3	223,586
1919	26,049	7.8	203,637
1920	22,472	10.2	230,050
1921	22,202	9.7	216,171
1922	19,748	13.9	275,190
1923	19,102	10.7	204,183
1924	17,068	15.7	268,054
1925	20,816	13.0	268,081
1926	20,108	10.0	200,606
1927	21,527	15.2	326,871
1928	22,721	14.8	336,307
1929	23,032	10.3	237,126
1930	22,311	11.3	252,713
1931	20,548	5.7	116,225
1932	22,653	11.7	264,796
1933	24,207	7.2	173,932
1934	19,228	4.5	87,369
1935	22,175	7.2	158,815
1936	23,984	4.4	106,277
1937	22,969	8.1	185,340
1938	22,517	10.4	234,735
1939	16,648	10.5	175,538
1940	18,285	12.2	223,093
1941	16,661	16.4	272,418
1942	14,155	19.6	277,726
1943 1/	17,275	17.8	306,692
1944 I/	19,578	16.5	322,757

1/ preliminary.

RICE, ROUGH: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA, 1919-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 28473

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Rice rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production in Southern States and California, and total acreage and production in the United States 1919-44

Year	Acreage		Average yield		Production	
	Southern : Calif. : States :		Southern : Calif. : States :		Southern : Calif. : States :	
	acres	1,000 acres	bushels	per acre	bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	928	155	1,083	36.2	60.0	2/42,911
1920	1,137	162	1,299	38.2	43,386	8,262
1921	855	135	990	37.4	51.0	43,386
1922	913	140	1,053	37.2	51.0	43,386
1923	768	106	874	37.9	55.0	33,963
1924	748	90	838	37.8	48.5	27,567
1925	790	103	853	37.6	48.5	27,567
1926	867	149	1,016	39.3	53.6	28,236
1927	867	160	1,027	41.0	56.0	28,236
1928	840	132	972	42.5	61.9	28,236
1929	765	95	860	44.2	60.2	33,815
1930	856	110	966	44.0	66.1	37,658
1931	840	125	965	43.3	66.0	36,363
1932	764	110	874	44.3	70.9	33,815
1933	690	108	798	44.5	70.9	33,815
1934	704	108	812	43.7	76.4	30,739
1935	717	100	817	44.7	74.0	32,052
1936	843	138	981	48.0	68.0	40,436
1937	967	149	1,116	48.8	61.5	44,314
1938	951	125	1,076	46.4	67.0	44,131
1939	925	120	1,045	48.7	75.0	45,062
1940	972	118	1,090	46.3	80.0	44,993
1941	1,110	153	1,263	38.7	55.0	42,908
1942	1,271	212	1,483	40.9	59.6	51,922
1943	1,244	237	1,531	43.2	55.2	55,955
1944	1,244	246	1,490	43.4	54.0	54,020

1/ Includes production in other States, in thousand bushels, as follows:

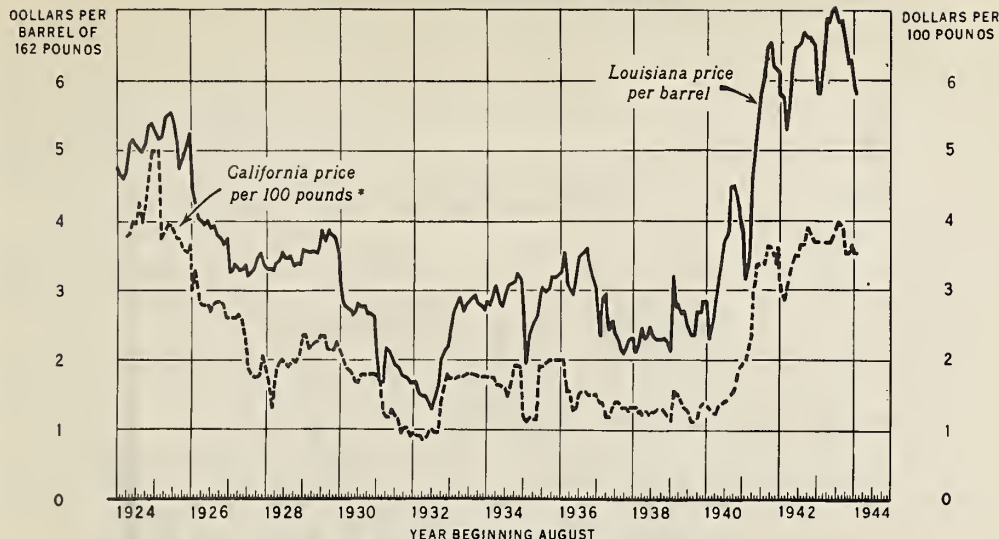
222 in 1919, 50 in 1924, 300 in 1925, 610 in 1926, 75 in 1927, and 400 in 1928.

2/ Largest production to date.

3/ Preliminary (Sept. est.)

A 1944 rice crop of 70.01 million bushels is in prospect, based on October 1 condition and 1.49 million acres seeded. Indicated production is almost the same as the all-time record outturn in 1943 and 41 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. The very large acreage in the war years reflects high prices for rice and the removal of acreage allotment restrictions.

RICE, ROUGH: LOUISIANA AND CALIFORNIA PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, 1924-44



* PRICE OF CALIFORNIA PADDY, f.o.b. WAREHOUSE, PRIOR TO JANUARY 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 29539

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

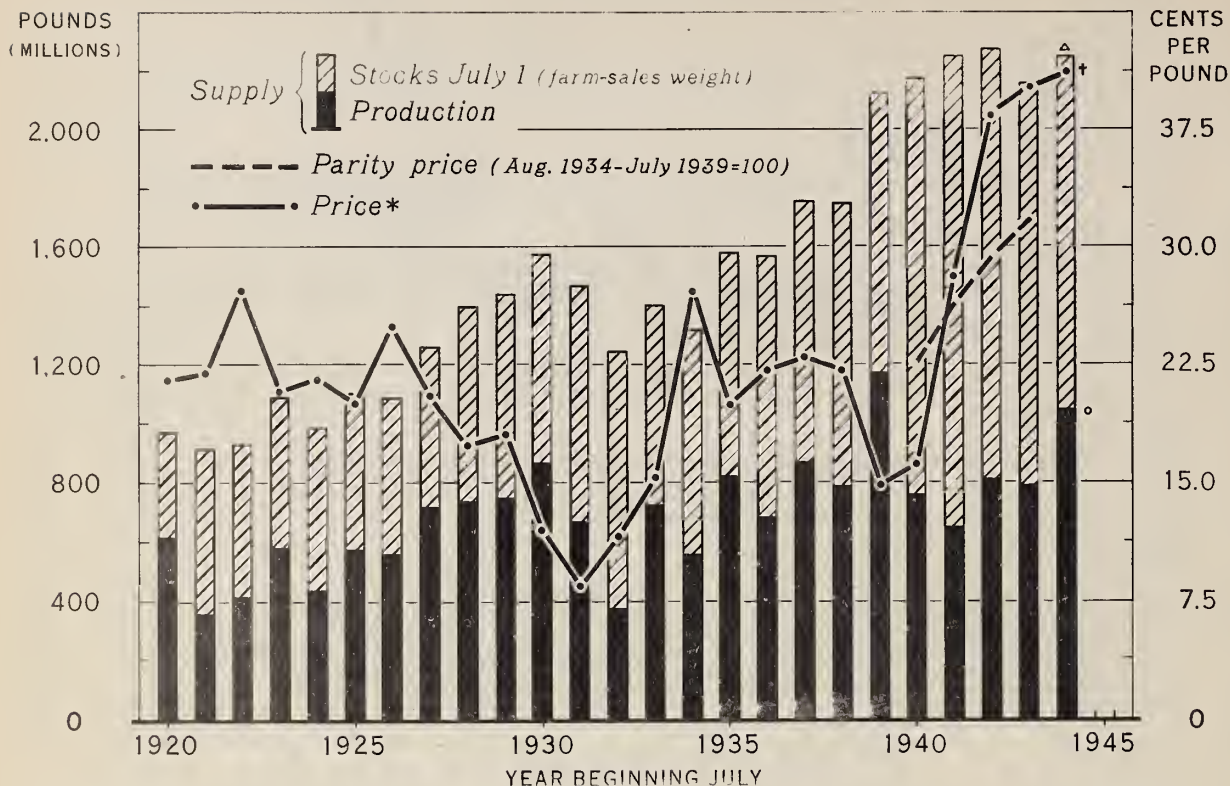
Prices in both Louisiana and California, which usually follow similar trends, declined from 1925 to 1932, then advanced sharply in the spring of 1933 to levels established by marketing agreements. These general levels were maintained (except during the period the processing tax was in effect) until 1937 and 1938, when prices declined as a result of record supplies. Reflecting the war situation prices were moderately higher in 1939, since which time they have been sharply higher as a result of increased foreign and domestic demand.

Rice, rough: Louisiana and California prices received
by farmers, by months, 1924-44

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Louisiana price per barrel of 162 pounds											
1924	4.75	4.64	4.61	4.72	5.08	5.18	5.08	5.00	4.97	5.11	5.36	5.40
1925	5.26	5.15	5.18	5.47	5.51	5.54	5.40	5.15	4.72	4.93	5.08	5.26
1926	4.43	4.25	4.03	4.00	3.96	4.00	3.89	3.92	3.78	3.74	3.67	3.74
1927	3.24	3.28	3.38	3.28	3.31	3.35	3.20	3.24	3.31	3.46	3.53	3.35
1928	3.31	3.31	3.28	3.38	3.42	3.53	3.46	3.46	3.49	3.35	3.38	3.38
1929	3.60	3.56	3.53	3.56	3.53	3.60	3.85	3.71	3.85	3.82	3.74	3.56
1930	3.17	2.84	2.77	2.74	2.63	2.70	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.66	2.66	2.63
1931	2.02	1.69	1.69	2.16	2.12	2.02	1.91	1.87	1.76	1.76	1.73	1.66
1932	1.69	1.69	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.37	1.30	1.44	1.69	2.02	2.16	2.20
1933	2.34	2.70	2.81	2.88	2.70	2.81	2.84	2.88	2.92	2.81	2.77	2.70
1934	2.84	2.81	2.99	3.06	2.81	2.77	2.95	3.06	3.10	3.13	3.24	2.17
1935	2.66	1.98	2.34	2.52	2.66	2.99	3.06	2.99	3.02	3.20	3.20	3.24
1936	3.28	3.56	3.13	3.02	2.95	3.31	3.49	3.53	3.60	3.42	3.20	3.06
1937	2.74	2.34	2.84	2.99	2.45	2.59	2.38	2.27	2.05	2.09	2.27	2.30
1938	2.30	2.16	2.34	2.48	2.34	2.38	2.48	2.34	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.27
1939	2.09	3.20	2.74	2.81	2.66	2.70	2.48	2.34	2.34	2.70	2.70	2.84
1940	2.84	2.30	2.52	2.88	2.49	3.46	3.82	3.78	4.50	4.50	4.36	4.21
1941	3.82	3.13	3.46	4.61	5.36	5.69	5.98	6.41	6.55	6.55	6.19	6.12
1942	5.76	5.76	5.29	5.58	6.12	6.48	6.48	6.55	6.73	6.62	6.62	6.48
1943	5.83	5.80	6.26	6.91	6.84	6.98	7.06	6.84	6.88	6.48	6.26	6.30
1944	5.94	5.80										
	California price per 100 pounds 1/											
1924				3.77	3.80	3.98	3.97	4.25	3.98	4.22	4.60	5.00
1925	5.00	5.00	3.73	3.85	3.96	3.94	3.85	3.76	3.74	3.59	3.55	3.64
1926	3.00	3.30	2.84	2.79	2.79	2.78	2.69	2.79	2.83	2.84	2.80	2.60
1927	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.66	2.53	2.25	1.87	1.79	1.74	1.74	1.79	2.06
1928	1.88	1.68	1.31	1.81	1.96	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.96	1.98	1.97	2.06
1929	2.34	2.35	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.26	2.34	2.33	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.85
1930	2.15	2.06	1.88	1.85	1.79	1.69	1.69	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80
1931	1.80	1.70	1.24	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.20	1.15	.95	1.01	1.01	.90
1932	.94	.91	.90	.84	.88	.98	1.00	.96	.99	1.41	1.63	1.80
1933	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.75	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.75
1934	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.65	1.65	1.60	1.60	1.47	1.67	1.91	1.91	1.89
1935	1.18	1.11	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.93	1.93	1.96	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1936	2.00	2.00	1.56	1.56	1.29	1.33	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.51	1.51	1.51
1937	1.51	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.31	1.40	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.29	1.31
1938	1.33	1.33	1.27	1.24	1.27	1.22	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.20
1939	1.13	1.56	1.51	1.49	1.38	1.29	1.27	1.11	1.11	1.18	1.36	1.38
1940	1.36	1.33	1.29	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.42	1.44	1.51	1.56	1.73	1.87
1941	1.93	2.00	2.24	2.38	3.00	3.40	3.40	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.36	3.67
1942	3.36	2.98	2.84	3.16	3.31	3.51	3.51	3.67	3.67	3.91	3.78	3.67
1943	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	2.67	3.78	3.89	4.00	3.89	3.56	3.56	3.67
1944	3.56	3.56										

1/ Prior to January 1935, price of California paddy, f.o.b. warehouse, from Pacific Rural Press.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: SUPPLY AND PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-44



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVE BY GROWER. APPELIMARY * ESTIMATED * INDICATED SEPT.1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26476 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of flue-cured tobacco is expected to total 1,047 million pounds in 1944, second only to the record crop of 1939. Although stocks were further reduced last year, the supply available for the 1944-45 season will be larger than the preceding year. The average farm price this year and last topped all previous peaks back to 1919. The outlook for flue-cured during the next year or so is exceptionally favorable in view of the high rate of consumption in this country and the improved outlook for exports. Stocks in this country and in Britain are below normal in relation to demand while there is probably no United States grown leaf on the Continent or in the Far East.

Flue-cured tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, price, and parity price,
United States, 1920-44

Year :	Stocks :	Season :	Year :	Stocks :	Season :	Parity				
begin- Pro- :	July 1 :	average :	begin- Pro- :	July 1 :	average :	price				
ning : duction :	(farm-sales :	Supply :	ning : duction :	(farm-sales :	Supply :	farm prices : per				
July :	weight) :	per pound :	July :	weight) :	per pound :	per pound :				
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Cents		
1920 :	616.0	352.5	968.5	21.5	1933 :	733.4	675.8	1409.2	15.3	
1921 :	358.8	557.8	916.6	21.2	1934 :	557.8	763.0	1320.8	27.2	23.1
1922 :	415.4	513.3	928.7	27.2	1936 :	811.2	752.6	1563.8	20.0	22.4
1923 :	580.7	507.7	1088.4	20.8	1936 :	682.8	871.3	1554.1	22.2	23.8
1924 :	437.3	545.6	982.9	21.6	1937 :	866.3	393.2	1749.5	23.0	23.4
1925 :	575.1	526.4	1101.5	20.0	1938 :	786.3	954.5	1741.3	22.2	22.2
1926 :	560.1	523.7	1083.8	24.9	1939 :	1170.9	946.3	2117.2	14.9	22.4
1927 :	718.8	538.9	1257.7	20.5	1940 :	759.9	1409.7	2169.6	16.4	22.7
1928 :	739.1	657.9	1397.0	17.3	1941 :	649.5	1592.9	2242.4	28.1	26.3
1929 :	750.0	688.8	1438.8	18.0	1942 :	811.7	1459.5	2271.2	38.4	29.3
1930 :	865.2	703.4	1568.6	12.0	1943 :	788.5	1378.8	2167.3	40.2	31.6
1931 :	669.5	794.5	1464.0	8.4	1944 :	1/1047.0	2/1187.6	2/2234.6	3/41.5	
1932 :	373.7	867.0	1240.7	11.6	:	:	:	:	:	:

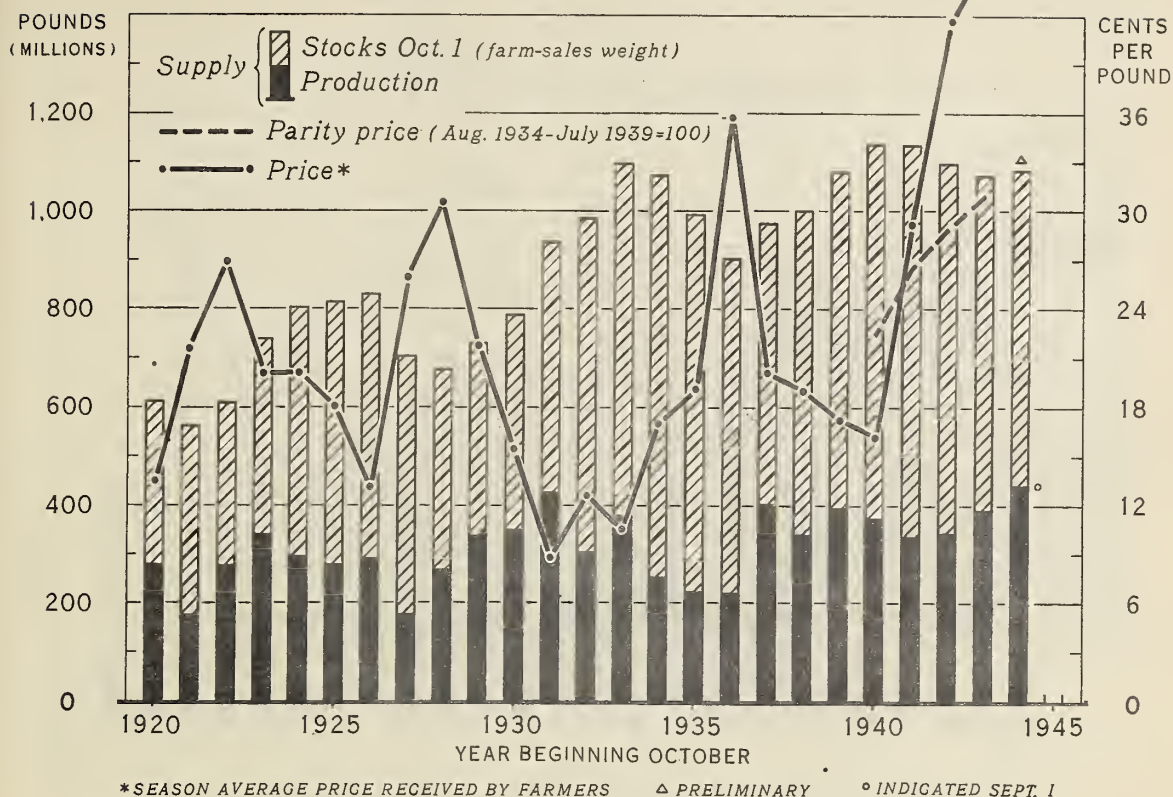
Compiled from data of the Food Distribution Administration. Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

1/ Indicated September 1.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Estimated.

BURLEY TOBACCO: SUPPLY AND PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26619

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In view of the prospective continued high level of consumption of cigarettes and the smallest carry-over of cigarette-type tobaccos for several years, the outlook for burley is favorable. The exceptionally large 1944 crop gives an indicated total supply of burley for the current season not greatly different from the large supplies of the five preceding seasons. Burley prices are expected to continue exceptionally high in 1944-45 and a large gross farm income is certain from the 1944 crop. With the expected acreage and average yields, farm income in 1945-46 is also expected to be large.

Burley tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, price, and parity price,
United States, 1920-44

Year :	Stocks :	Season :	Year :	Stocks :	Season :	Parity
begin- : Pro- : Oct. 1 : Supply : average :	begin- : Pro- : Oct. 1 : Supply : average :	begin- : Pro- : Oct. 1 : Supply : average :	begin- : Pro- : Oct. 1 : Supply : average :	begin- : Pro- : Oct. 1 : Supply : average :	begin- : Pro- : Oct. 1 : Supply : average :	begin- : Pro- : Oct. 1 : Supply : average :
ning : duction : (farm-sales : weight) : per pound :	ning : duction : (farm-sales : weight) : per pound :	ning : duction : (farm-sales : weight) : per pound :	ning : duction : (farm-sales : weight) : per pound :	ning : duction : (farm-sales : weight) : per pound :	ning : duction : (farm-sales : weight) : per pound :	ning : duction : (farm-sales : weight) : per pound :
Oct. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Cents :	Oct. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Cents :	Oct. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Cents :	Oct. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Cents :	Oct. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Cents :	Oct. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Cents :	Oct. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Mil. lb. : Cents :
1920 : 287.7 : 323.5 : 611.2 : 13.5 :	1920 : 287.7 : 323.5 : 611.2 : 13.5 :	1920 : 287.7 : 323.5 : 611.2 : 13.5 :	1920 : 287.7 : 323.5 : 611.2 : 13.5 :	1920 : 287.7 : 323.5 : 611.2 : 13.5 :	1920 : 287.7 : 323.5 : 611.2 : 13.5 :	1920 : 287.7 : 323.5 : 611.2 : 13.5 :
1921 : 175.7 : 386.7 : 562.4 : 21.5 :	1921 : 175.7 : 386.7 : 562.4 : 21.5 :	1921 : 175.7 : 386.7 : 562.4 : 21.5 :	1921 : 175.7 : 386.7 : 562.4 : 21.5 :	1921 : 175.7 : 386.7 : 562.4 : 21.5 :	1921 : 175.7 : 386.7 : 562.4 : 21.5 :	1921 : 175.7 : 386.7 : 562.4 : 21.5 :
1922 : 276.4 : 333.2 : 609.6 : 26.8 :	1922 : 276.4 : 333.2 : 609.6 : 26.8 :	1922 : 276.4 : 333.2 : 609.6 : 26.8 :	1922 : 276.4 : 333.2 : 609.6 : 26.8 :	1922 : 276.4 : 333.2 : 609.6 : 26.8 :	1922 : 276.4 : 333.2 : 609.6 : 26.8 :	1922 : 276.4 : 333.2 : 609.6 : 26.8 :
1923 : 340.4 : 399.9 : 740.3 : 20.0 :	1923 : 340.4 : 399.9 : 740.3 : 20.0 :	1923 : 340.4 : 399.9 : 740.3 : 20.0 :	1923 : 340.4 : 399.9 : 740.3 : 20.0 :	1923 : 340.4 : 399.9 : 740.3 : 20.0 :	1923 : 340.4 : 399.9 : 740.3 : 20.0 :	1923 : 340.4 : 399.9 : 740.3 : 20.0 :
1924 : 295.8 : 505.4 : 801.2 : 20.1 :	1924 : 295.8 : 505.4 : 801.2 : 20.1 :	1924 : 295.8 : 505.4 : 801.2 : 20.1 :	1924 : 295.8 : 505.4 : 801.2 : 20.1 :	1924 : 295.8 : 505.4 : 801.2 : 20.1 :	1924 : 295.8 : 505.4 : 801.2 : 20.1 :	1924 : 295.8 : 505.4 : 801.2 : 20.1 :
1925 : 277.8 : 534.8 : 812.6 : 18.0 :	1925 : 277.8 : 534.8 : 812.6 : 18.0 :	1925 : 277.8 : 534.8 : 812.6 : 18.0 :	1925 : 277.8 : 534.8 : 812.6 : 18.0 :	1925 : 277.8 : 534.8 : 812.6 : 18.0 :	1925 : 277.8 : 534.8 : 812.6 : 18.0 :	1925 : 277.8 : 534.8 : 812.6 : 18.0 :
1926 : 288.8 : 541.2 : 830.0 : 13.1 :	1926 : 288.8 : 541.2 : 830.0 : 13.1 :	1926 : 288.8 : 541.2 : 830.0 : 13.1 :	1926 : 288.8 : 541.2 : 830.0 : 13.1 :	1926 : 288.8 : 541.2 : 830.0 : 13.1 :	1926 : 288.8 : 541.2 : 830.0 : 13.1 :	1926 : 288.8 : 541.2 : 830.0 : 13.1 :
1927 : 176.2 : 525.8 : 702.0 : 25.9 :	1927 : 176.2 : 525.8 : 702.0 : 25.9 :	1927 : 176.2 : 525.8 : 702.0 : 25.9 :	1927 : 176.2 : 525.8 : 702.0 : 25.9 :	1927 : 176.2 : 525.8 : 702.0 : 25.9 :	1927 : 176.2 : 525.8 : 702.0 : 25.9 :	1927 : 176.2 : 525.8 : 702.0 : 25.9 :
1928 : 269.1 : 413.3 : 682.4 : 30.5 :	1928 : 269.1 : 413.3 : 682.4 : 30.5 :	1928 : 269.1 : 413.3 : 682.4 : 30.5 :	1928 : 269.1 : 413.3 : 682.4 : 30.5 :	1928 : 269.1 : 413.3 : 682.4 : 30.5 :	1928 : 269.1 : 413.3 : 682.4 : 30.5 :	1928 : 269.1 : 413.3 : 682.4 : 30.5 :
1929 : 337.4 : 394.2 : 731.8 : 21.8 :	1929 : 337.4 : 394.2 : 731.8 : 21.8 :	1929 : 337.4 : 394.2 : 731.8 : 21.8 :	1929 : 337.4 : 394.2 : 731.8 : 21.8 :	1929 : 337.4 : 394.2 : 731.8 : 21.8 :	1929 : 337.4 : 394.2 : 731.8 : 21.8 :	1929 : 337.4 : 394.2 : 731.8 : 21.8 :
1930 : 349.2 : 438.3 : 787.5 : 15.5 :	1930 : 349.2 : 438.3 : 787.5 : 15.5 :	1930 : 349.2 : 438.3 : 787.5 : 15.5 :	1930 : 349.2 : 438.3 : 787.5 : 15.5 :	1930 : 349.2 : 438.3 : 787.5 : 15.5 :	1930 : 349.2 : 438.3 : 787.5 : 15.5 :	1930 : 349.2 : 438.3 : 787.5 : 15.5 :
1931 : 424.8 : 510.2 : 935.0 : 8.7 :	1931 : 424.8 : 510.2 : 935.0 : 8.7 :	1931 : 424.8 : 510.2 : 935.0 : 8.7 :	1931 : 424.8 : 510.2 : 935.0 : 8.7 :	1931 : 424.8 : 510.2 : 935.0 : 8.7 :	1931 : 424.8 : 510.2 : 935.0 : 8.7 :	1931 : 424.8 : 510.2 : 935.0 : 8.7 :
1932 : 303.7 : 682.6 : 986.3 : 12.5 :	1932 : 303.7 : 682.6 : 986.3 : 12.5 :	1932 : 303.7 : 682.6 : 986.3 : 12.5 :	1932 : 303.7 : 682.6 : 986.3 : 12.5 :	1932 : 303.7 : 682.6 : 986.3 : 12.5 :	1932 : 303.7 : 682.6 : 986.3 : 12.5 :	1932 : 303.7 : 682.6 : 986.3 : 12.5 :

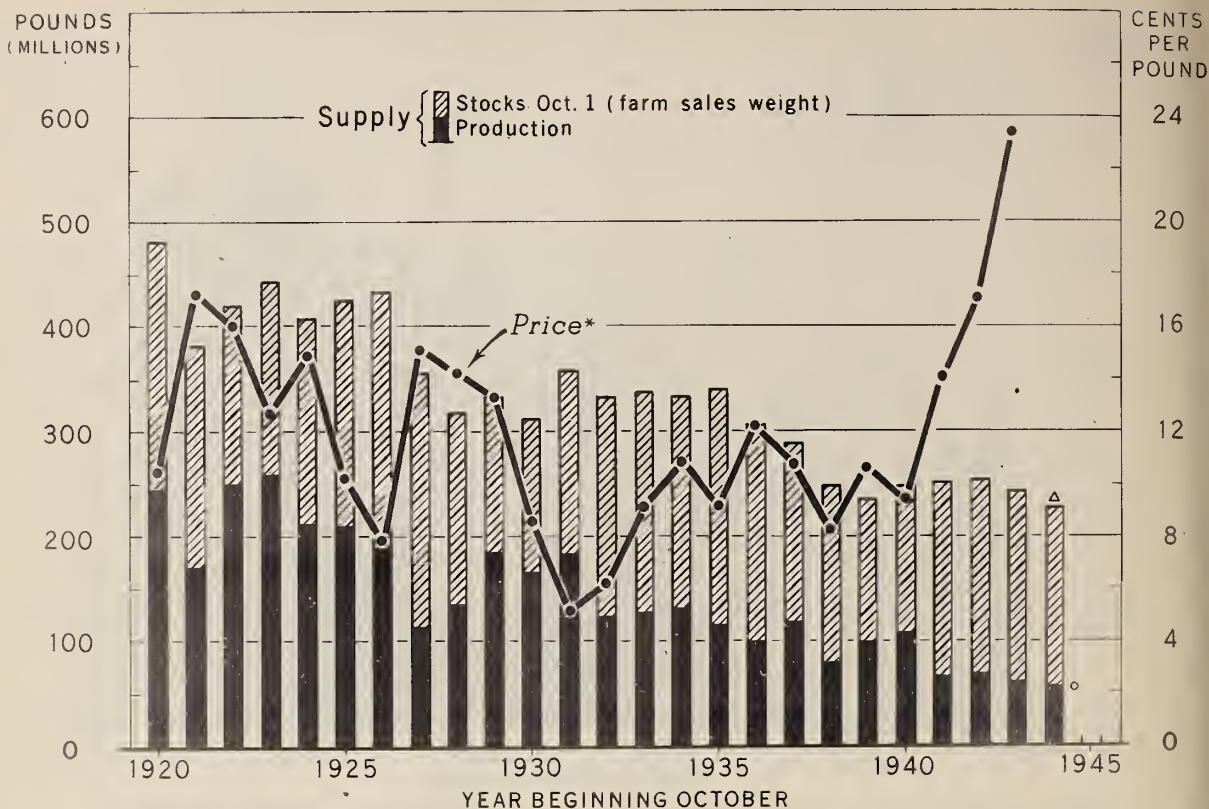
Compiled from data of the Food Distribution Administration. Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Indicated September 1.

FIRE-CURED TOBACCO: SUPPLY AND PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-44



*SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

^PRELIMINARY

°INDICATED SEPT. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26672 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Over a period of years, the demand for fire-cured tobacco produced in this country was downward, largely because of the declining exports. Consequently, the trend in prices paid farmers was downward. Since the outbreak of war, however, prices of fire-cured and other dark tobaccos have advanced sharply, because of increased demand for products manufactured from the dark types and the increased diversion into nicotine sulphate for insecticides. The fire-cured price outlook for the next year or two is expected to be reasonably favorable mainly in view of probable increased exports.

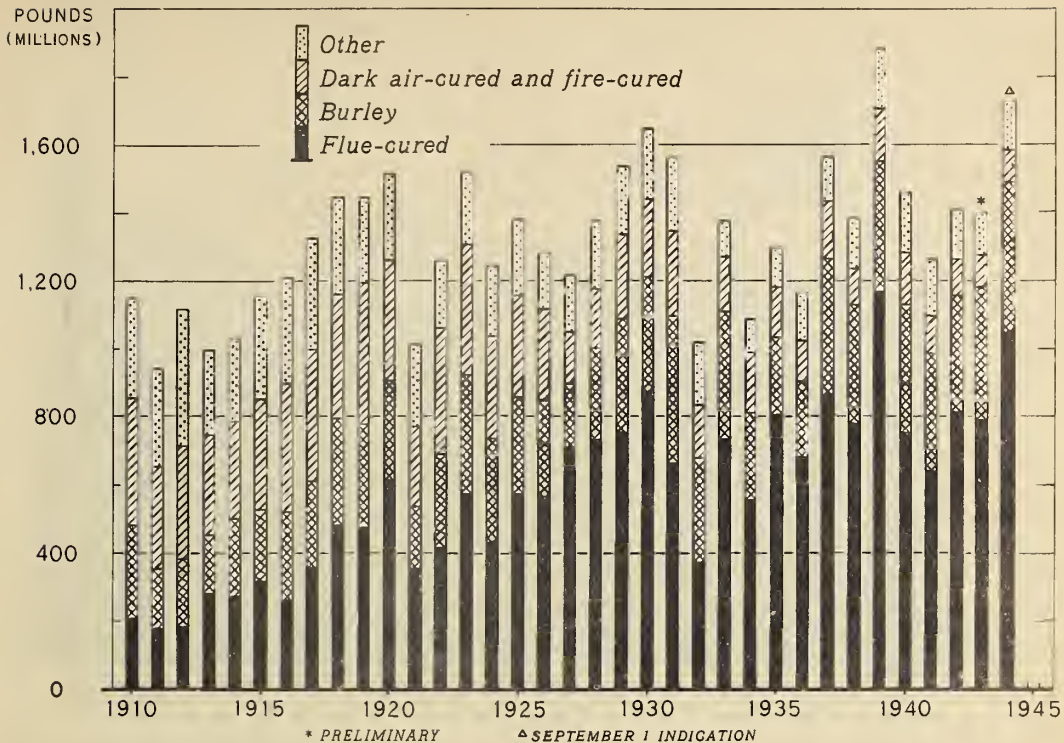
Fire-cured tobacco: Production, stocks, supply and season average price, United States, 1920-44

Year : beginning: October 1 :	Production : Mil. lb.	Stocks : October 1 : Mil. lb.	Supply : Mil. lb.	Farm price : per pound : Ct.	Year : beginning: October 1 :	Production : Mil. lb.	Stocks : October 1 : Mil. lb.	Supply : Mil. lb.	Farm price : per pound : Ct.
1920	240.7	241.4	482.1	10.4	1933	128.4	208.7	337.1	9.1
1921	170.4	214.0	384.4	17.2	1934	132.9	200.0	332.9	10.8
1922	250.1	170.0	420.1	16.0	1935	117.4	223.9	341.3	9.2
1923	261.4	182.6	444.0	12.7	1936	99.7	208.0	307.7	12.3
1924	213.9	194.7	408.6	14.9	1937	119.0	170.7	289.7	10.7
1925	210.8	215.5	426.3	10.2	1938	82.3	168.3	250.6	8.2
1926	188.8	244.3	433.1	7.8	1939	99.4	136.2	235.6	10.6
1927	113.5	244.1	357.6	15.1	1940	107.6	141.6	249.2	9.5
1928	136.5	182.7	319.2	14.2	1941	69.7	183.9	253.6	14.1
1929	186.9	146.4	333.3	13.3	1942	71.5	184.6	256.1	17.1
1930	168.5	145.6	314.1	8.5	1943	64.8	179.8	244.6	23.4
1931	186.8	173.0	359.8	5.1	1944	1/59.8	2/168.5	2/228.3	
1932	124.2	208.1	332.3	6.2					

1/ Indicated September 1.

2/ Preliminary

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO, BY TYPES, UNITED STATES, 1910-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42850

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Stimulated by wartime prices, production of tobacco is expected (as of September 1 estimate) to total 1,731 million pounds in 1944, the second largest crop on record. With the exception of fire-cured, all types show an increase over 1943, the largest gain being in flue-cured. Over a period of years there has been an upward trend in the contribution to the total production made by the light types, particularly flue-cured, and a decline in the total represented by the dark tobaccos and cigar leaf. The general outlook for the next year or two is favorable in view of the expected high level of consumption and the improved outlook for exports.

Production of tobacco, by types, United States, 1910-44 ^{1/}

Year	Flue-cured : types : 11-14 :	Burley : type 31 :	Dark : 2/ :	Other : 3/ :	Total :	Year	Flue-cured : types : 11-14 :	Burley : type 31 :	Dark : 2/ :	Other : 3/ :	Total :
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1910	206.8	273.9	377.7	-	1,442.3	1929	750.0	337.4	247.2	198.1	1,532.7
1911	176.2	174.8	301.1	-	940.9	1930	865.2	349.2	232.2	201.4	1,648.0
1912	187.5	196.1	327.3	-	1,117.4	1931	669.5	424.8	253.8	217.0	1,565.1
1913	282.8	176.8	282.4	-	991.6	1932	373.7	303.7	161.3	179.3	1,018.0
1914	275.4	224.7	284.7	-	1,036.7	1933	733.4	377.5	160.2	100.9	1,372.0
1915	312.0	217.3	322.4	-	1,157.4	1934	557.8	425.2	517.2	101.4	1,084.6
1916	263.3	257.1	375.8	-	1,206.8	1935	811.2	222.1	148.6	120.1	1,302.0
1917	358.8	251.5	386.1	-	1,325.5	1936	682.8	220.4	124.4	135.2	1,162.8
1918	487.1	312.0	355.1	-	1,444.5	1937	866.3	402.2	166.0	133.6	1,568.0
1919	476.9	300.3	422.1	244.9	1,444.2	1938	786.8	339.2	115.7	143.9	1,385.6
1920	616.0	287.7	350.9	254.6	1,509.2	1939	1,170.9	395.4	143.6	170.9	1,880.8
1921	358.8	175.7	237.3	233.1	1,004.9	1940	759.9	375.3	150.1	176.8	1,462.1
1922	415.4	276.4	367.7	194.8	1,254.3	1941	649.5	336.8	101.2	174.5	1,262.0
1923	580.7	340.4	381.7	214.8	1,517.6	1942	811.7	343.5	106.7	146.8	1,408.7
1924	437.3	295.8	306.1	205.7	1,244.9	1943	788.5	390.0	94.8	126.6	1,399.9
1925	575.1	277.8	303.0	220.1	1,376.0	1944	1,047.0	441.1	94.9	147.7	1,730.7
1926	560.1	288.8	267.2	173.2	1,289.3						
1927	718.8	176.2	150.1	166.2	1,211.3						
1928	739.1	269.1	180.4	184.6	1,373.2						

^{1/} Prior to 1919 complete data by types are not available.

^{2/} Includes types 21-24 and types 35-37.

^{3/} Includes types 41-65, type 32, and types 71 and 72.

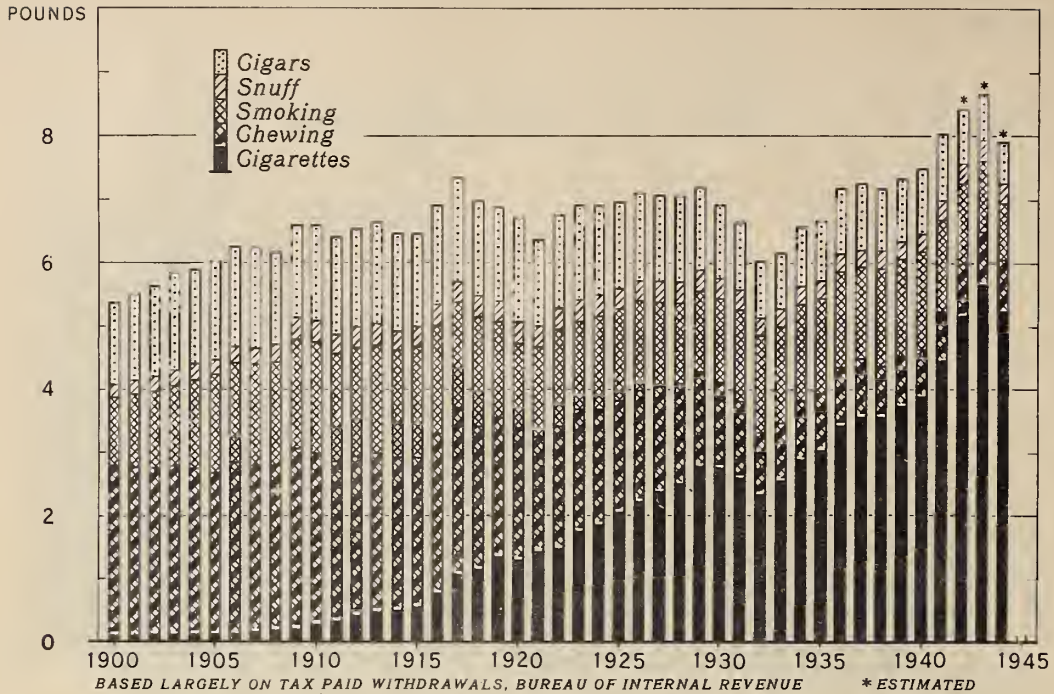
^{4/} Includes 18,000,000 pounds not marketed

^{5/} Includes 8,500,000 pounds not marketed.

^{6/} Preliminary.

^{7/} September 1 indication.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1944



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 24080

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Per capita consumption of tobacco products in this country during 1944 is expected to be below the all-time peak of 1943, mainly because of the huge requirements of the armed forces outside the United States along with limited supplies of these products. Per capita consumption of cigarettes, snuff, and chewing tobacco continues at a relatively high level, while consumption of cigars and smoking tobacco is at the lowest level on record. Over a period of years there has been a marked upward trend in the proportion of total consumption represented by cigarettes and a decline in the proportion represented by cigars and manufactured tobacco. The outlook for 1945 is for a continuation of the high level of consumption within the United States, particularly cigarettes. The probable reduction in consumer incomes should be largely offset by the backlog of savings and the fact that consumption is now being restricted by limited supplies of cigarettes and cigars.

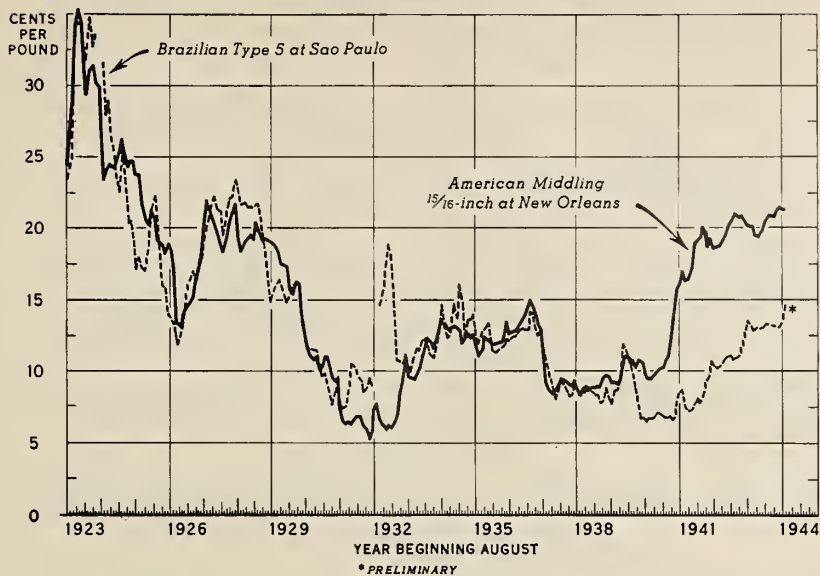
Alt. 61-Neg. 24080-9-28-44

Per capita consumption of tobacco products in the
United States 1900-1944

Calendar Year	Cigars	Cigarettes	Chewing tobacco	Smoking tobacco	Snuff	Total	Calendar Year	Cigars	Cigarettes	Chewing tobacco	Smoking tobacco	Snuff	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1900	1.30	.11	2.69	1.07	.21	5.38	1923	1.51	1.73	1.93	1.39	.35	6.91
1901	1.37	.11	2.69	1.15	.22	5.51	1924	1.42	1.86	1.80	1.43	.34	6.90
1902	1.45	.12	2.62	1.21	.23	5.63	1925	1.37	2.05	1.77	1.44	.33	6.96
1903	1.51	.12	2.68	1.27	.24	5.82	1926	1.39	2.21	1.75	1.42	.32	7.09
1904	1.50	.13	2.61	1.40	.25	5.89	1927	1.35	2.38	1.64	1.33	.34	7.04
1905	1.54	.13	2.54	1.55	.26	6.02	1928	1.34	2.50	1.57	1.28	.34	7.03
1906	1.60	.15	2.65	1.57	.27	6.24	1929	1.31	2.77	1.50	1.27	.33	7.18
1907	1.59	.18	2.60	1.59	.26	6.22	1930	1.18	2.73	1.35	1.32	.33	6.91
1908	1.47	.19	2.60	1.62	.28	6.16	1931	1.08	2.58	1.18	1.46	.32	6.62
1909	1.48	.22	2.83	1.72	.33	6.58	1932	.89	2.32	.97	1.54	.29	6.01
1910	1.49	.28	2.71	1.76	.34	6.58	1933	.89	2.53	.91	1.52	.29	6.14
1911	1.55	.33	2.50	1.70	.31	6.39	1934	.95	2.87	.91	1.52	.29	6.54
1912	1.54	.41	2.51	1.72	.31	6.51	1935	.96	3.02	.90	1.49	.28	6.65
1913	1.61	.48	2.50	1.70	.34	6.63	1936	1.03	3.41	.91	1.51	.30	7.16
1914	1.55	.50	2.37	1.71	.31	6.44	1937	1.04	3.56	.89	1.44	.29	7.22
1915	1.47	.56	2.33	1.75	.32	6.43	1938	.97	3.56	.82	1.53	.29	7.17
1916	1.58	.77	2.51	1.71	.34	6.91	1939	.99	3.72	.78	1.53	.29	7.31
1917	1.65	1.08	2.60	1.67	.33	7.33	1940	1.02	3.88	.76	1.54	.29	7.49
1918	1.51	1.14	2.24	1.73	.35	6.97	1941	1.09	4.46	.78	1.46	.30	8.09
1919	1.48	1.34	2.18	1.51	.33	6.84	1942	.85	5.15	.83	1.26	.31	8.40
1920	1.66	1.29	2.05	1.36	.34	6.70	1943	.72	5.66	.84	1.12	.32	8.66
1921	1.36	1.42	1.81	1.42	.33	6.34	1944	.65	5.24	.82	.88	.32	7.91
1922	1.48	1.47	1.93	1.53	.35	6.76							

1/ Estimated.

COTTON: AVERAGE SPOT PRICE PER POUND, 1923-44

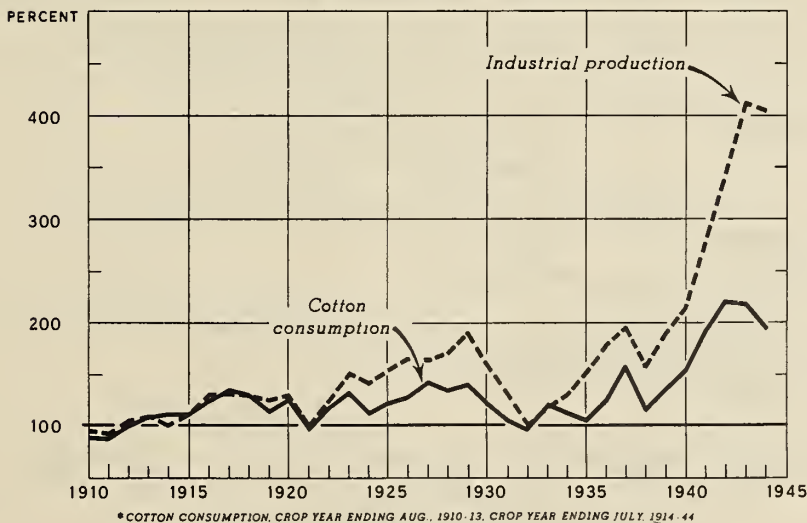


During the period from 1923 through 1938, Middling 15/16-inch cotton at New Orleans and Brazilian Type 5 at Sao Paulo averaged 14.98 and 15.51 cents per pound, respectively. Although Brazilian cotton averaged 53 points higher than American during this 16-year period, in the 33 months since Pearl Harbor the price of American cotton has exceeded the price of Brazilian by from 6-1/2 to 11-3/4 cents per pound. The support given American cotton prices through Government loans at 85 to 95 percent of parity has been the most important factor in the wide divergence in prices which has occurred in recent years.

The cheapness of Brazilian cotton (relative to American) caused a number of countries to shift a substantial part of their purchases from American to Brazilian cotton, but the export payment program in 1941 and the tight shipping situation enabled American cotton to regain its preeminence in the Canadian market. The export sale of American cotton at competitive world prices should bring the prices at which American and Brazilian cotton will be offered in importing countries more nearly into their normal peace-time relationship with respect to each other.

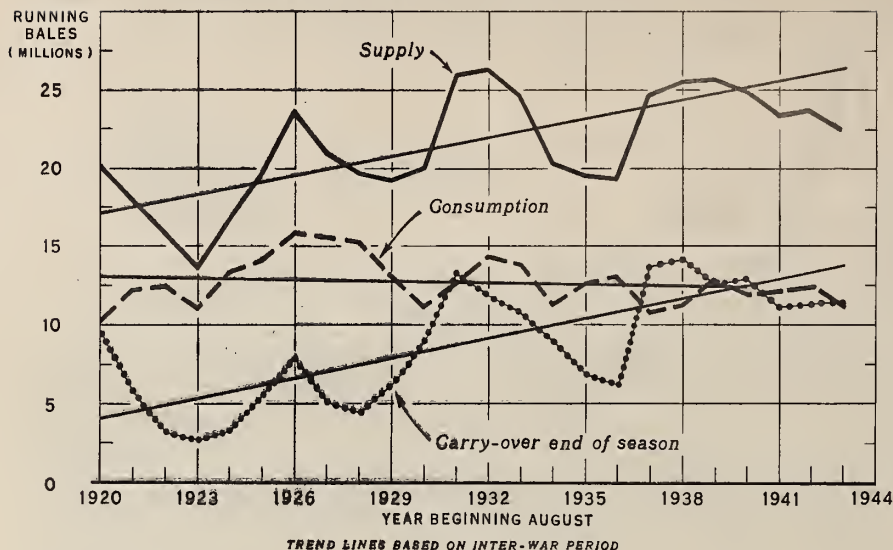
COTTON CONSUMPTION AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1910-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)*



In most periods changes in the index of cotton consumption are associated with similar changes in the index of industrial production. However, both in the early 1920's and again during the current war, industrial production has risen from the level, relative to cotton consumption, on which it had been for a number of years, to a new and higher level. After the war, both cotton consumption and industrial production will decline, but cotton consumption is expected to revert more nearly to its pre-war level than is industrial production.

COTTON, AMERICAN: WORLD SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, AND CARRY-OVER, 1920-43



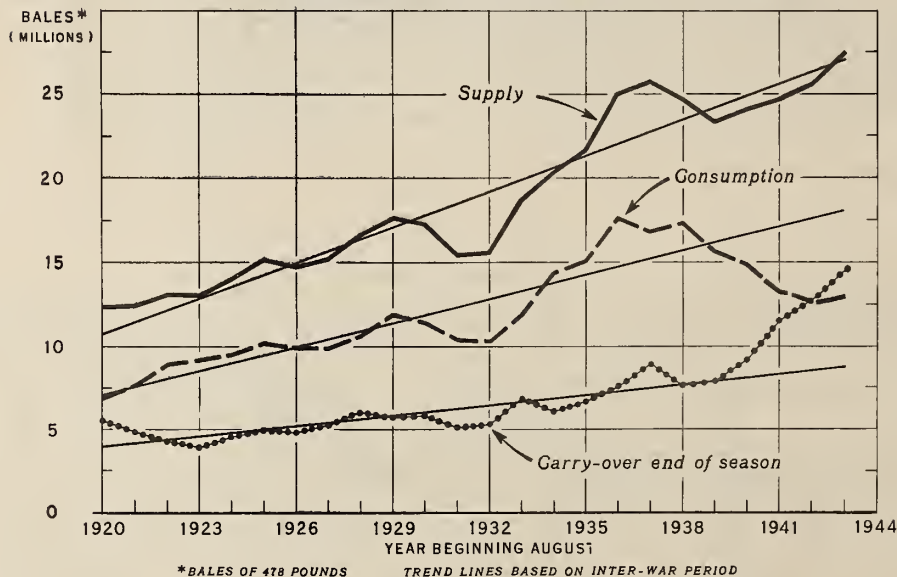
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39553 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The world carry-over and supply of American cotton increased materially between 1920 and the outbreak of the current war and the total supply, which formerly was about one-third larger than consumption, has been about double consumption since 1937. This is an indication of the extent to which consumption has been running below production despite a downward trend in production.

During the war years the high level of domestic consumption offset smaller consumption in foreign countries. Profitable alternatives to cotton production in the form both of good prices for competing crops and of favorable off-farm employment opportunities have prevented an upswing in production in response to the higher level of prices, and the carry-over has been about unchanged in recent years. The carry-over, however, may turn upward in view of the declining level of domestic consumption and the possibility that the high level of support will stimulate increased production in the early post-war period.

COTTON, FOREIGN: WORLD SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, AND CARRY-OVER, 1920-43



*BALES OF 478 POUNDS

TREND LINES BASED ON INTER-WAR PERIOD

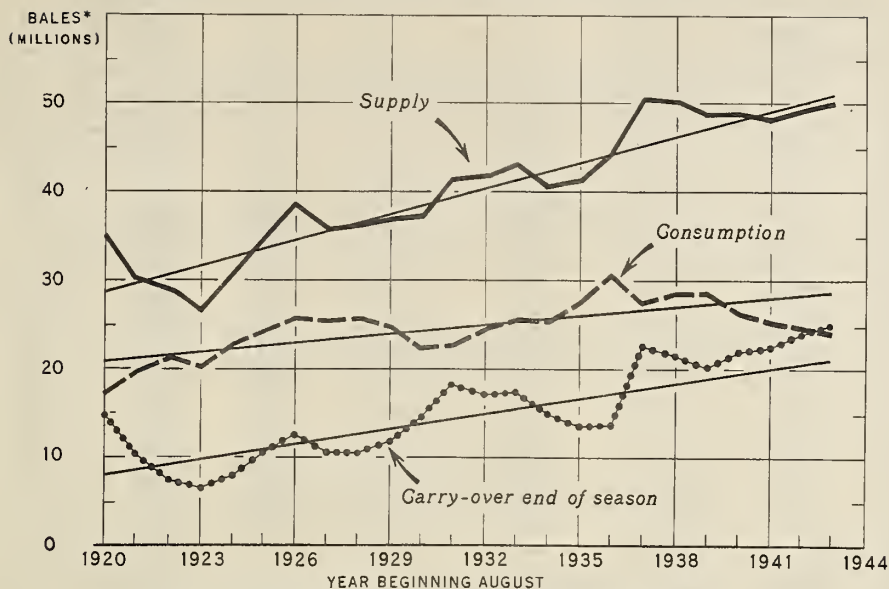
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39554 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Up to the outbreak of World War II the trends in supply and consumption of foreign cotton had been sharply upward since 1920. There was also a slight upward trend in carry-over, but the ratio of carry-over to total supply remained relatively stable. For the period as a whole, therefore, the balance between production and consumption was maintained even though on a generally expanding scale.

During World War II consumption declined as a consequence of the loss of export outlets. The carry-over of foreign cotton, which was about 14½ million bales, on August 1, 1944, or nearly twice as large as at the beginning of the war, is likely to increase again this season.

COTTON, ALL KINDS: WORLD SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, AND CARRY-OVER, 1920-43



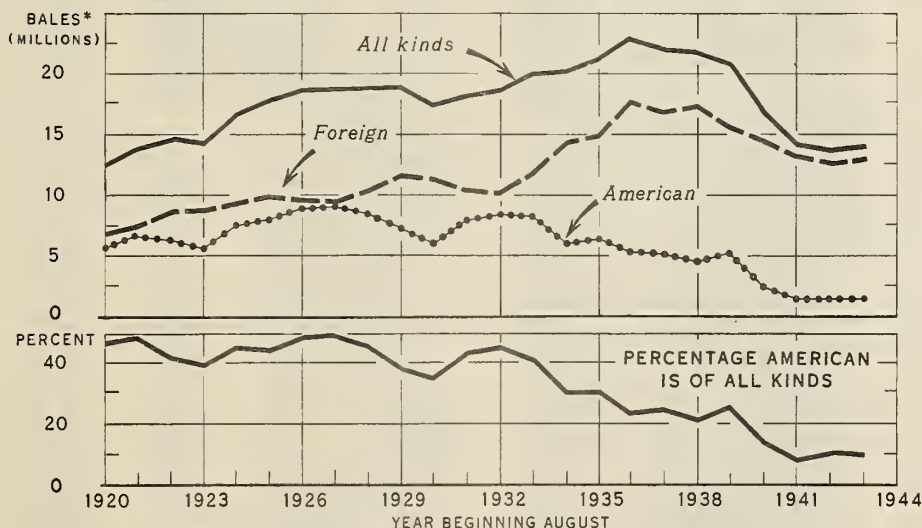
* AMERICAN IN RUNNING BALES (COUNTING ROUND BALES AS HALF BALES):
FOREIGN IN BALES OF APPROXIMATELY 478 POUNDS NET
TREND LINES BASED ON INTER-WAR PERIOD

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43915 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Despite the uptrend in the world consumption of cotton during the inter-war period, production increased slightly more rapidly, with the result that the carry-over of cotton, which was equivalent to only about 35 percent of the total supply from 1920 through 1924, has risen to about 45 percent of the materially larger supply during the past few years. The increase in the carry-over to a record level during the war period resulted largely from the Axis control of important consuming areas. In these areas the marked expansion of synthetic fiber production in recent years is likely to greatly reduce import requirements for cotton.

COTTON: MILL CONSUMPTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF ALL KINDS, FOREIGN, AND AMERICAN, 1920-43



* AMERICAN IN RUNNING BALES (COUNTING ROUND BALES AS HALF BALES):
FOREIGN IN BALES OF APPROXIMATELY 478 POUNDS NET

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 32742

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total consumption of cotton in foreign countries rose rather sharply from 1920 to 1936 and up through 1932 there was little net change in the ratio of American cotton to the total. Since 1936 total consumption has declined greatly, particularly since 1939. This decline, together with a drop by American from almost half of the total in 1932 to about one-tenth in each of the past three seasons, reduced the foreign consumption of American cotton to 1 to 1-1/2 million bales. In view of the large existing stocks of foreign cotton and the high level of synthetic fiber production in foreign countries, exports and foreign consumption of American cotton during the next few years seem likely to remain at low levels but should show considerable increases over those of 1941 to 1943.

Cotton, American, foreign, and all kinds: World supply and consumption, 1920-44

Year beginning August	Supply					Mill consumption 1/			
	Carry-over August 1			World production	World total supply	United States	Foreign countries	World total consumption	
	United States	Foreign countries	World total carry-over						
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
American									
1920	3,541	2,797	8,336	13,864	20,002	4,677	5,591	10,268	
1921	8,724	2,950	9,674	8,285	17,959	5,613	5,596	12,209	
1922	3,158	2,524	5,680	10,124	15,804	5,325	5,124	12,449	
1923	2,129	1,189	3,318	10,530	13,648	5,553	5,564	10,917	
1924	1,439	1,272	2,711	14,006	18,717	5,917	7,394	13,311	
1925	1,603	1,877	3,380	18,181	19,681	6,176	7,834	14,010	
1926	3,413	2,088	5,501	18,182	23,683	6,880	8,868	15,748	
1927	3,662	4,183	7,845	12,987	20,802	8,538	9,041	15,576	
1928	2,425	2,781	5,206	14,555	19,781	8,778	8,448	15,226	
1929	2,131	2,386	4,517	14,716	19,233	5,803	7,218	13,021	
1930	4,322	1,865	6,187	13,873	20,060	5,084	5,972	11,056	
1931	6,263	2,713	8,976	16,877	25,853	4,744	7,784	12,528	
1932	9,580	3,683	13,263	12,981	29,224	8,004	8,381	14,385	
1933	8,081	3,728	11,809	12,712	24,521	5,553	8,227	13,780	
1934	7,648	3,053	10,701	9,578	20,277	5,241	5,665	11,206	
1935	7,137	1,904	9,041	10,495	19,536	6,221	6,282	12,603	
1936	5,338	1,682	8,998	12,375	19,373	7,768	5,325	13,093	
1937	4,387	1,848	8,235	16,412	24,647	5,618	5,179	10,795	
1938	11,446	2,341	13,787	11,865	25,452	6,738	4,613	11,249	
1939	12,958	1,181	14,137	11,418	25,556	7,656	5,221	12,876	
1940	10,489	2,073	12,542	12,305	24,847	9,578	2,291	11,867	
1941	12,026	771	12,797	10,628	23,425	10,974	1,188	12,160	
1942	10,806	680	11,185	12,604	23,789	10,930	1,313	12,243	
1943 3/	10,589	817	11,368	11,143	22,629	9,828	1,250	11,078	
1944 3/	10,609	792	11,401						
Foreign									
1920	283	5,131	5,414	6,964	12,378	218	6,667	6,883	
1921	172	5,323	5,495	6,888	12,383	297	7,272	7,569	
1922	168	4,648	4,814	8,327	13,141	341	8,547	8,888	
1923	196	4,057	4,253	8,780	13,013	328	8,782	9,110	
1924	117	3,788	3,903	10,088	13,991	276	9,147	9,423	
1925	107	4,461	4,568	10,582	15,130	280	9,878	10,158	
1926	129	4,843	4,972	9,768	14,740	310	9,621	9,931	
1927	100	4,709	4,809	10,386	16,185	299	9,687	9,886	
1928	111	5,218	5,329	11,247	16,678	313	10,239	10,552	
1929	182	5,642	5,824	11,535	17,659	303	11,651	11,854	
1930	208	5,497	5,705	11,603	17,208	179	11,197	11,376	
1931	107	5,725	5,832	9,602	15,434	122	10,239	10,361	
1932	98	4,975	5,073	10,600	16,673	133	10,133	10,268	
1933	83	5,224	5,307	13,354	18,661	147	11,675	11,822	
1934	96	6,743	6,839	13,468	20,305	120	14,154	14,274	
1935	71	5,860	5,931	15,646	21,677	130	14,896	15,026	
1936	73	6,678	6,851	18,364	25,005	182	17,583	17,545	
1937	112	7,348	7,460	18,333	25,783	132	16,648	16,778	
1938	87	8,828	8,915	15,844	24,759	122	17,136	17,258	
1939	77	7,424	7,501	15,908	23,409	129	15,481	15,610	
1940	95	7,635	7,730	16,532	24,082	148	14,528	14,676	
1941	140	9,187	9,307	15,493	24,600	198	13,100	13,298	
1942	135	11,319	11,454	13,974	25,428	170	12,477	12,647	
1943 3/	88	12,593	12,681	14,500	27,181	114	12,596	12,700	
1944 3/	118	14,283	14,381						
All kinds									
1920	3,824	7,928	11,752	20,628	32,380	4,893	12,258	17,151	
1921	6,898	8,273	15,169	15,173	30,342	5,910	13,668	19,778	
1922	3,322	7,172	10,494	16,451	26,945	6,668	14,671	21,337	
1923	2,325	5,248	7,571	19,090	26,681	5,681	14,346	20,027	
1924	1,558	6,059	6,614	24,094	30,708	6,193	16,541	22,734	
1925	1,610	8,338	7,948	28,743	34,691	6,458	17,712	24,168	
1926	3,542	6,931	10,473	27,930	38,403	7,190	18,499	25,679	
1927	3,762	8,892	12,654	23,343	35,997	6,834	18,808	25,442	
1928	2,536	7,999	10,535	25,802	36,337	7,091	18,687	25,778	
1929	2,313	8,228	10,541	26,251	36,792	6,106	18,769	24,875	
1930	4,530	7,362	11,892	25,378	37,268	5,263	17,189	22,432	
1931	6,370	8,438	14,808	28,479	41,287	4,888	18,023	22,889	
1932	9,878	8,658	18,338	23,481	41,797	6,137	18,514	24,651	
1933	8,184	8,952	17,118	26,066	43,182	5,700	19,902	25,602	
1934	7,744	9,796	17,540	23,042	40,582	5,361	20,119	25,480	
1935	7,208	7,864	15,072	26,141	41,213	6,351	21,178	27,529	
1936	5,409	8,240	13,649	30,729	44,378	7,950	22,688	30,638	
1937	4,499	9,196	13,895	36,745	50,440	5,748	21,825	27,573	
1938	11,533	11,169	22,702	27,509	50,211	8,658	21,649	28,507	
1939	13,033	8,605	21,838	27,328	48,964	7,784	20,702	28,488	
1940	10,564	9,708	20,272	28,657	48,929	9,722	18,820	26,542	
1941	12,186	9,938	22,104	28,121	48,225	11,170	14,286	25,456	
1942	10,640	11,979	22,619	26,578	49,197	11,100	13,790	24,890	
1943 3/	10,857	13,410	24,067	25,643	49,710	9,942	13,838	23,778	
1944 3/	10,727	15,055	25,782						

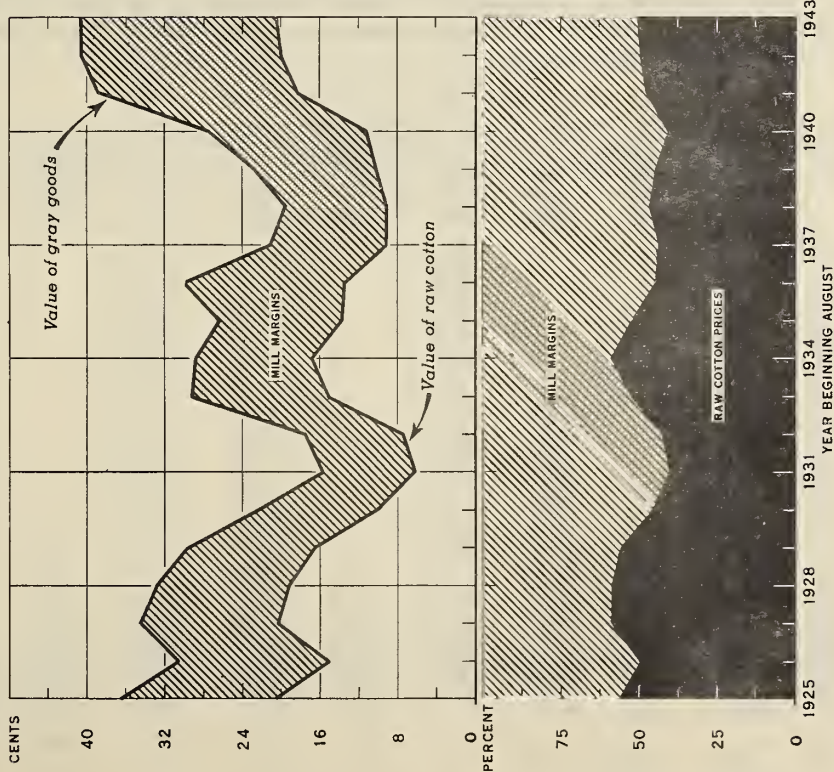
1/ Excludes destroyed cotton.

2/ American in running bales (counting round bales as half bales) and foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds, net weight.

3/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, the New York Cotton Exchange Service, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and estimates by the Department of Agriculture.

AVERAGE PRICES OF COTTON CLOTH AND OF RAW COTTON AND MILL MARGINS FOR 17 CONSTRUCTIONS OF UNFINISHED CLOTH, 1925-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 25894

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Mill margins usually vary directly with prices of raw cotton and with labor costs. The margins for 17 constructions of unfinished cloth widened considerably with advances in price since the outbreak of the war but the portion of the value of the unfinished cloth represented by mill margins has decreased considerably since 1940.

Unfinished cloth prices (17 constructions), cotton prices, and mill margins, United States, 1925-43

Year	Cloth prices 1/	Cotton prices 2/	Cotton prices 3/	Mill margins 4/	Proportion of cloth price			
					Cents	Percent	Cloth	Mill
1925	36.48	20.45	16.03	56.1	100.0	43.9		
1926	30.57	15.16	15.41	49.6	100.0	50.4		
1927	34.55	20.33	14.22	58.8	100.0	41.2		
1928	32.82	19.23	13.59	58.6	100.0	41.4		
1929	29.71	16.52	13.19	55.6	100.0	44.4		
1930	22.35	10.18	12.17	45.5	100.0	54.5		
1931	15.69	6.26	9.43	39.9	100.0	60.1		
1932	17.52	7.45	10.07	42.5	100.0	57.5		
1933	29.13	15.18	13.95	52.1	100.0	47.9		
1934	28.72	16.89	11.83	58.8	100.0	41.2		
1935	26.40	13.77	12.63	52.2	100.0	47.8		
1936	30.02	13.43	16.59	55.3	100.0	55.3		
1937	21.35	9.20	12.15	56.9	100.0	53.4		
1938	19.54	9.10	10.44	46.6	100.0	53.4		
1939	22.86	10.18	12.68	44.5	100.0	55.5		
1940	27.47	11.12	16.35	40.5	100.0	59.5		
1941	38.91	18.36	20.55	47.2	100.0	52.8		
1942	40.62	19.99	20.63	49.2	100.0	50.8		
1943	40.68	20.48	20.20	50.3	100.0	49.7		

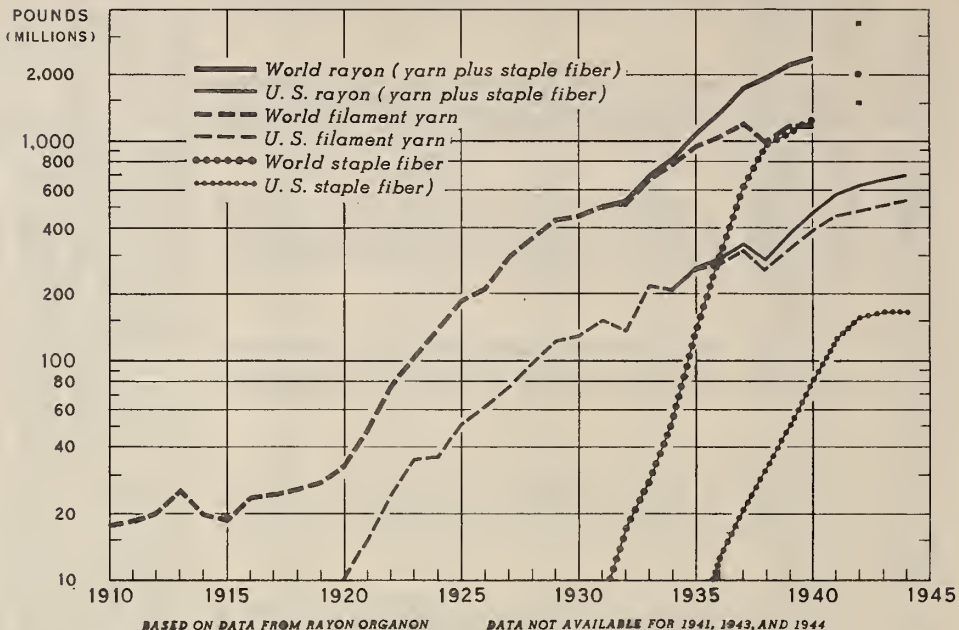
1/ August 1 through July 31.

2/ Average wholesale prices of 17 constructions of unfinished cloth quoted in the International Textile Apparel Analysis. Prices per yard were converted to the approximate quantity obtainable from a pound of cotton with an adjustment for salable waste.

3/ Average prices in the 10 designated markets for the quality of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth. From August 1933 to December 1935, a tax of 4.00 cents per pound gross weight is added to the price of cotton.

4/ Difference between adjusted cloth prices and prices of cotton. War Food Administration, Office of Distribution, Cotton and Fiber Branch.

RAYON: PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND WORLD, 1910-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43934 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

World rayon production increased to a point in 1942 equivalent to approximately $8\frac{1}{4}$ million bales of cotton, almost double that of 1937 and about 100 times that in 1920. U. S. Production in 1942 was equivalent to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bales. During the past decade the most rapid growth has been in rayon staple fiber, which in 1942 accounted for three-fifths of the world's rayon. Although the rate of increase in the future will undoubtedly be less than during the last 10 years, the production trends in both filament yarn and staple fiber are expected to continue upward.

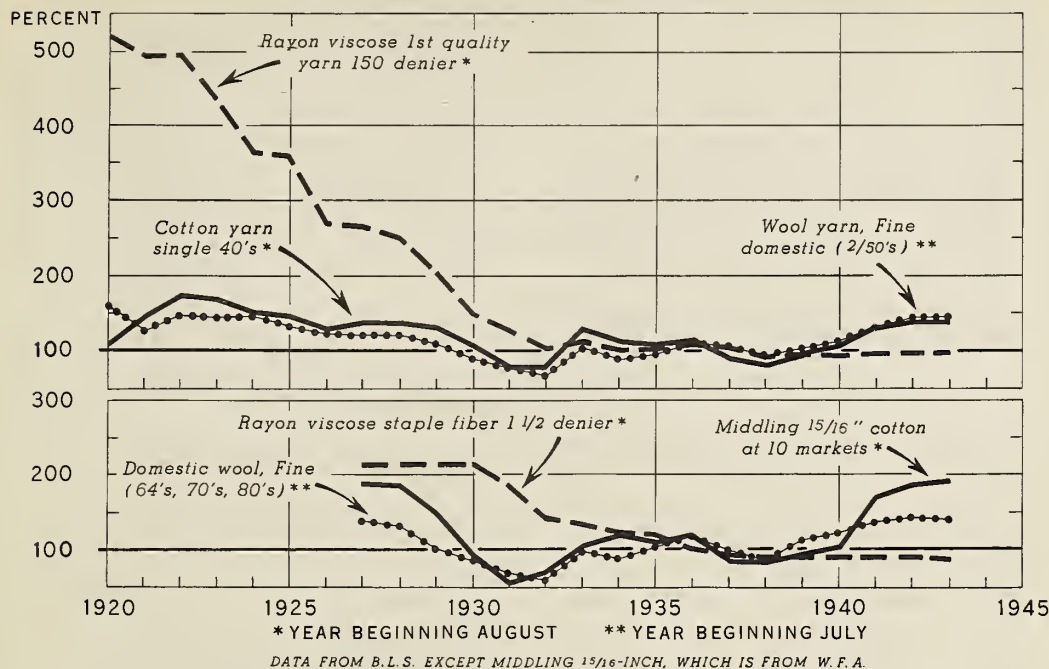
Rayon: Production, United States, foreign countries, and world, 1910-43

Year	United States			Foreign countries			World		
	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1910				17,600			17,600		
1911	363			18,537			18,700		
1912	1,111			18,689			19,800		
1913	1,818			23,379			25,195		
1914	2,422			17,278			19,700		
1915	3,886			14,518			18,500		
1916	5,778			17,522			23,400		
1917	8,544			17,854			24,200		
1918	5,848			20,054			25,900		
1919	8,278			19,522			27,800		
1920	10,125		10,126	22,975		22,975	33,100		33,100
1921	14,984		14,984	33,214		33,214	48,200		48,200
1922	24,067		24,067	52,523		52,523	76,590		76,590
1923	34,950		34,950	60,031		60,031	102,990		102,990
1924	35,328		35,328	101,957		101,957	138,285		138,285
1925	61,049		61,049	134,241		134,241	196,290		196,290
1926	82,595		82,595	149,042		149,042	211,735		211,735
1927	75,585		75,585	219,540		219,540	295,095		295,095
1928		185	185	265,319		265,319	350,560	185	350,745
1929		500	500	319,501	6,595	319,501	434,215	7,195	441,400
1930									
1931	127,333	350	127,683	323,867	5,900	329,767	451,200	6,250	457,450
1932	150,879	880	151,759	348,791	7,100	355,891	499,570	7,980	507,550
1933	134,870	1,100	135,970	382,530	15,185	398,815	517,300	17,295	534,595
1934	213,499	2,100	215,599	449,897	25,795	475,692	553,395	27,895	581,290
1935	208,321	2,200	210,521	564,209	49,635	613,844	772,530	61,935	834,465
1936	257,567	4,600	262,167	593,503	134,975	728,478	941,060	139,575	1,080,635
1937	277,638	12,300	289,938	745,687	286,296	1,031,983	1,023,305	298,595	1,321,900
1938	321,691	20,244	341,935	879,279	598,951	1,478,230	1,199,990	819,205	1,919,195
1939	257,525	29,991	287,516	730,645	927,754	1,658,399	988,270	957,515	1,945,785
1940	328,525	51,314	379,839	816,870	1,030,681	1,847,551	1,145,495	1,081,995	2,227,490
1941	390,071	81,098	471,169	755,559	1,155,752	1,909,311	1,145,980	1,239,950	2,385,930
1942	451,204	122,029	573,233	957,570	1,872,415	2,829,985	1,447,300	2,025,700	3,473,000
1943	479,330	153,295	632,625	957,570	1,872,415	2,829,985	1,447,300	2,025,700	3,473,000
1944	501,125	152,019	653,144	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000

1/ Data not available

COTTON, RAYON, AND WOOL: PRICES OF RAW FIBER AND YARN, UNITED STATES, 1920-43

INDEX NUMBERS (CALENDAR YEAR 1935-39=100)



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43935 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

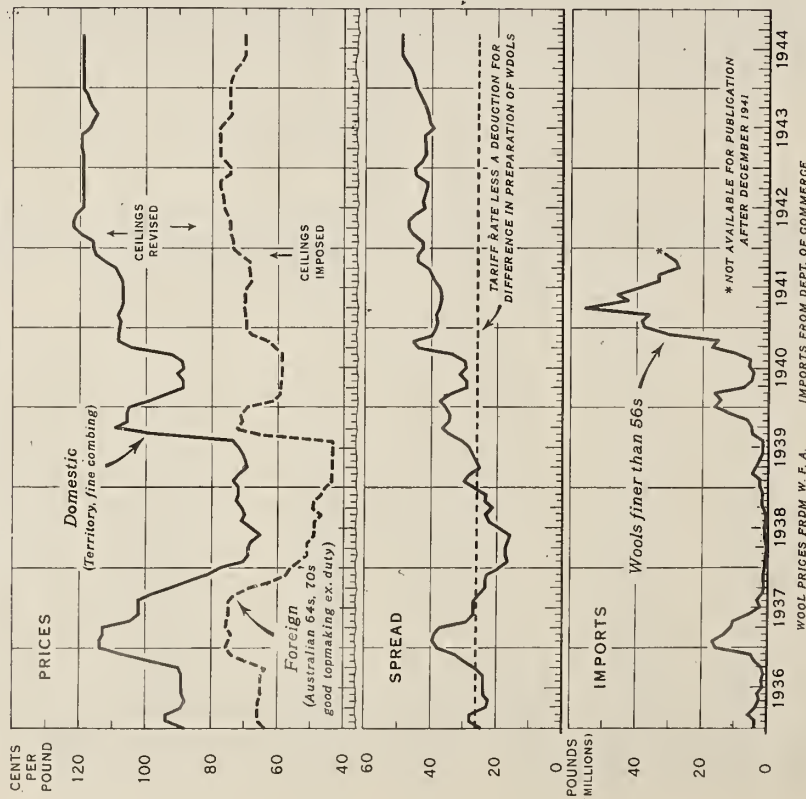
The marked long-time downward trend in rayon prices and the relative stability in rayon prices over shorter periods are in sharp contrast to the changes in cotton and wool prices. At the present time rayon is priced more favorably than ever before in relation to cotton and wool, thereby strengthening the competitive position of rayon. With cotton prices supported at 92.5 percent of parity for at least 2 years after the war, these relationships will likely continue to be unusually favorable for rayon. In the post-war period production of rayon is expected to increase and prices decline, though both at a slower rate than in the past.

Cotton, rayon, and wool: Prices of raw fiber and yarn,
United States, 1920 to date
Index numbers. (Calendar year 1935-39 = 100)

Year beginning August	Yarn			Raw fiber		
	Rayon filament 1/	Cotton 2/	Wool 3/	Rayon staple 4/	Cotton 5/	Wool 6/
1920	518	108	159			
1921	495	144	125			
1922	496	172	148			
1923	430	169	143			
1924	363	151	146			
1925	358	145	131			
1926	269	128	122			
1927	266	138	121	214	185	136
1928	248	137	121	214	184	130
1929	203	131	107	214	149	100
1930	148	105	90	214	92	83
1931	127	79	78	185	56	65
1932	103	79	67	143	67	57
1933	112	128	104	132	101	99
1934	100	113	89	121	117	87
1935	101	108	97	118	109	101
1936	106	114	110	100	122	121
1937	101	91	104	91	84	97
1938	90	82	92	89	83	84
1939	94	94	104	89	93	112
1940	94	105	112	89	101	122
1941	97	134	133	89	168	136
1942	98	139	144	89	185	141
1943	98	139	144	86	190	140

1/ Viscose, 1st quality 150 denier. 2/ Single Southern 40's. 3/ Domestic, fine (64's, 70's, 80's). 4/ Viscose, 1-1/2 denier. 5/ Middling 15/16-inch at 10 markets. 6/ Fine domestic (2/50's)
Data from Cotton and Fiber Branch, D. D., BLS.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FINE WOOLS, SCoured BASIS, AT BOSTON AND SPREAD BETWEEN THESE PRICES, 1936-44 AND IMPORTS OF FINE WOOL, 1936-41



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 43334 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices of imported fine wool at Boston, despite a 34-cent import duty, are materially lower than prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation is selling domestic wools of comparable quality. The spread between prices of domestic and foreign medium wools also is wide. This is conducive to large imports, as mills are purchasing domestic wools only where specified for government orders and are using imported wools for other orders. This situation, as government orders for woolen goods decline, is likely to become serious unless some means is found to restore a more normal price relationship between domestic and imported wools.

Prices per pound of domestic and foreign fine wools, scoured basis, at Boston, and spread between these prices, 1936-44

Year	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent	Cents	Cent
Domestic -- Territory, 64s, 70s, staple combing																								
1936	88.1	93.8	94.0	88.8	88.0	88.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0
1937	114.0	114.0	113.0	113.0	104.5	104.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
1938	77.4	70.8	69.0	69.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0
1939	72.2	73.8	71.8	69.0	68.0	68.0	70.8	71.9	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0
1940	104.7	99.0	93.6	88.5	88.5	88.5	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0
1941	108.1	107.5	108.5	107.6	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0
1942	118.0	118.1	119.6	121.5	121.5	121.5	120.9	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0
1943	118.0	118.0	119.4	119.4	119.5	119.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5
1944	118.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0
Foreign -- Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking (excluding duty)																								
1938	83.8	85.8	86.0	86.0	86.8	86.8	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0
1937	76.8	74.5	74.0	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0
1938	68.0	68.8	61.6	61.6	61.1	61.1	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
1939	46.4	43.8	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6
1940	89.1	81.6	69.6	69.6	69.4	69.4	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
1941	68.5	69.6	69.9	70.0	70.0	70.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
1942	73.5	73.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7
1943	74.5	78.2	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6
1944	74.6	74.1	73.6	72.6	71.0	71.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Spread																								
1938	24.3	28.0	28.0	22.9	22.2	22.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
1937	38.2	39.6	39.0	37.2	28.9	28.9	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
1938	19.4	16.8	17.6	17.6	16.9	16.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
1939	26.8	30.0	28.3	26.6	26.3	26.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
1940	35.8	37.5	34.1	29.1	29.3	29.3	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4
1941	39.6	38.0	38.8	37.6	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
1942	42.6	42.6	45.3	47.0	47.0	47.0	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2
1943	44.6	42.6	41.6	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
1944	44.6	44.9	45.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0

Imports of apparel wool grading finer than 56s, United States, by months, 1938-41

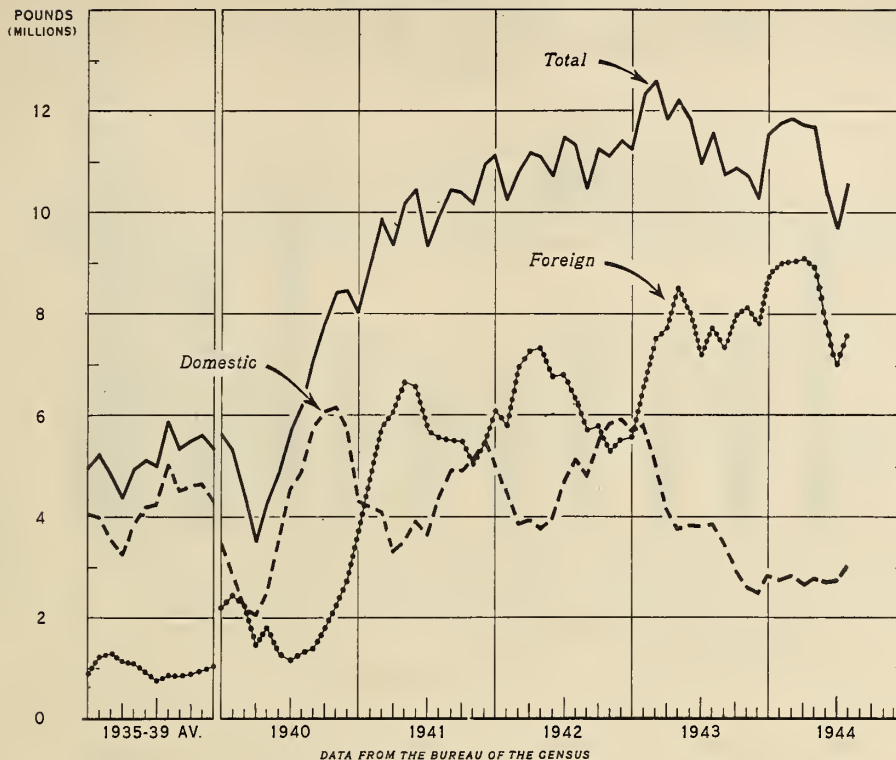
Year	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1936	3,682	3,699	5,869	5,637	2,364	2,880	1,269	1,682	1,148	1,924	3,968	4,681	1,372	1,420	1,372	1,420	1,372	1,420	1,372	1,420	1,372	1,420	1,372	1,420
1937	16,173	16,978	15,268	10,777	10,646	6,619	2,237	3,143	1,680	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152
1938	889	434	278	213	310	420	999	496	822	1,617	1,506	1,466	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506
1939	2,628	2,806	4,882	5,657	2,633	1,424	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582
1940	16,173	14,433	16,381	7,039	4,918	4,501	6,128	5,722	10,211	17,165	15,603	30,342	17,165	15,603	30,342	17,165	15,603	30,342	17,165	15,603	30,342	17,165	15,603	30,342
1941	37,979	38,371	38,254	56,936	42,302	46,911	38,488	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168	33,168
1942	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1

Prices of domestic and foreign wool compiled from reports of the War Food Administration. Data on imports of apparel wool from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

1/ Not available for publication after December 1941.

**APPAREL WOOL, SCoured BASIS: MILL CONSUMPTION BY PLACE OF
ORIGIN, UNITED STATES, 1935-39 AVERAGE, AND 1940-44**

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR EACH MONTH



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43273 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although military requirements were materially reduced in 1944, total Government and civilian demand has been large enough to support a record annual rate of wool consumption. Declines from the peak early in 1943 have resulted to a considerable extent, from high labor turnover and declining total employment in the industry. Use of domestic wool has declined sharply with the decline in production of Army fabrics. Because foreign wools are available at much lower prices than comparable domestic wools, little domestic wool is being used in civilian goods.

In 1945, wool consumption probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1942-44 but is likely to be much larger than before the war.

Apparel wool, scoured basis: Mill consumption by place of origin, United States,
1935-39 average and 1940-44
Weekly average for each month

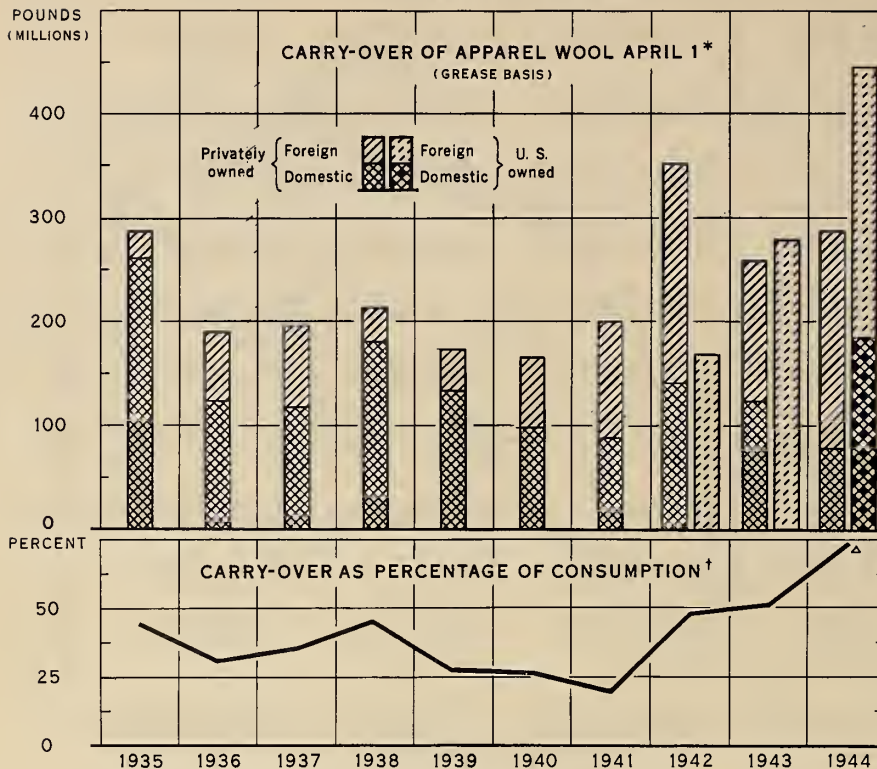
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.
	Domestic 1/											
Av. 1935-39	4,244	4,188	3,703	3,397	4,009	4,372	4,418	5,240	4,686	4,592	4,824	4,467
1940	3,451	2,853	2,194	2,053	2,471	3,565	4,545	4,906	5,738	6,062	6,159	5,710
1941	4,303	4,188	4,080	3,309	3,524	3,698	3,618	4,767	4,931	4,904	5,136	5,504
1942	5,040	4,476	3,845	3,926	3,751	3,943	4,704	5,116	4,792	5,484	5,826	5,900
1943	5,667	5,767	5,053	4,087	3,726	3,819	3,786	3,838	3,459	2,908	2,575	2,477
1944	2,818	2,734	2,844	2,660	2,789	2,685	2,733	3,050				
	Foreign 1/											
Av. 1935-39	955	1,302	1,392	1,211	1,175	976	799	891	870	915	1,005	1,088
1940	2,187	2,473	2,233	1,441	1,795	1,278	1,141	1,294	1,414	1,786	2,296	2,793
1941	3,720	4,870	5,774	6,085	6,734	6,578	5,732	5,589	5,783	5,840	5,333	5,748
1942	6,080	5,767	6,931	7,259	7,329	6,759	6,770	6,227	5,669	5,791	5,271	5,476
1943	5,565	6,563	7,517	7,709	8,482	8,013	7,174	7,716	7,305	7,947	8,121	7,756
1944	8,739	8,993	9,019	9,072	8,934	7,693	6,955	7,547				
	Total											
Av. 1935-39 2/	5,199	5,490	5,095	4,607	5,183	5,349	5,217	6,130	5,556	5,507	5,829	5,554
1940	5,638	5,326	4,427	3,494	4,266	4,843	5,686	6,200	7,152	7,848	8,455	8,503
1941	8,023	9,058	9,854	9,394	10,258	10,476	9,350	9,956	10,714	10,744	10,469	11,252
1942	11,120	10,243	10,776	11,185	11,080	10,702	11,474	11,343	10,461	11,275	11,097	11,376
1943	11,232	12,330	12,570	11,796	12,208	11,832	10,960	11,554	10,764	10,855	10,696	10,233
1944	11,557	11,727	11,863	11,732	11,723	10,378	9,688	10,597				

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Data by origin, 1935-37 have been adjusted to agree with revised totals published in 1939.

2/ Computed from monthly totals; do not equal sum of averages of domestic and foreign because of rounding.

**CARRY-OVER OF APPAREL WOOL APRIL 1: ACTUAL AND AS
PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL MILL CONSUMPTION,
UNITED STATES, 1935-44**



BASED ON DATA FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND THE DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION

* DOES NOT INCLUDE WOOL ON FARMS

Δ INDICATED

† CARRY-OVER APRIL 1 AS PERCENTAGE OF CALENDAR-YEAR CONSUMPTION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43739 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The carry-over of apparel wool in the United States at the beginning of the current season (April 1) was equivalent to roughly 9 months consumption at the estimated 1944 rate. This compares with a 1935-39 average equivalent to about 4 months consumption at the rate then current. The greater part of the stocks on April 1, 1944 were government owned. The stockpile of government-owned foreign wool has since been materially reduced by semi-monthly auctions. Government stocks of domestic wool have increased and probably will continue to increase, as long as the price disparity between domestic and imported wools limits mill use of domestic wools, in large part, to military orders.

Carry-over of apparel wool and percentage such stocks are of annual mill consumption,
grease basis, United States, April 1, 1935-44 1/

Year	Owned by dealers and mills:		Owned by U. S. Government:		Total reported	Mill consumption	Stocks as percentage of consumption
	Domestic wool	Foreign wool	Domestic wool	Foreign wool			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1935	261,285	2/ 28,105	---	---	289,390	691,800	42
1936	122,417	2/ 67,088	---	---	189,505	820,300	31
1937	116,361	77,585	---	---	193,946	543,200	36
1938	180,622	33,510	---	---	214,132	474,500	45
1939	132,899	39,764	---	---	172,663	630,200	27
1940	98,409	68,813	---	---	187,027	640,900	26
1941	87,147	112,169	---	---	199,316	977,075	20
1942	140,951	3/ 212,438	---	168,960	522,349	1,077,300	48
1943	122,594	154,704	---	280,360	537,658	1,081,400	51
1944	77,176	209,934	184,000	261,500	732,610	4/ 1,000,000	73

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. No estimates of wool on farms included.

Consumption figures for 1935-37 have been adjusted on basis of revised data published in 1939.

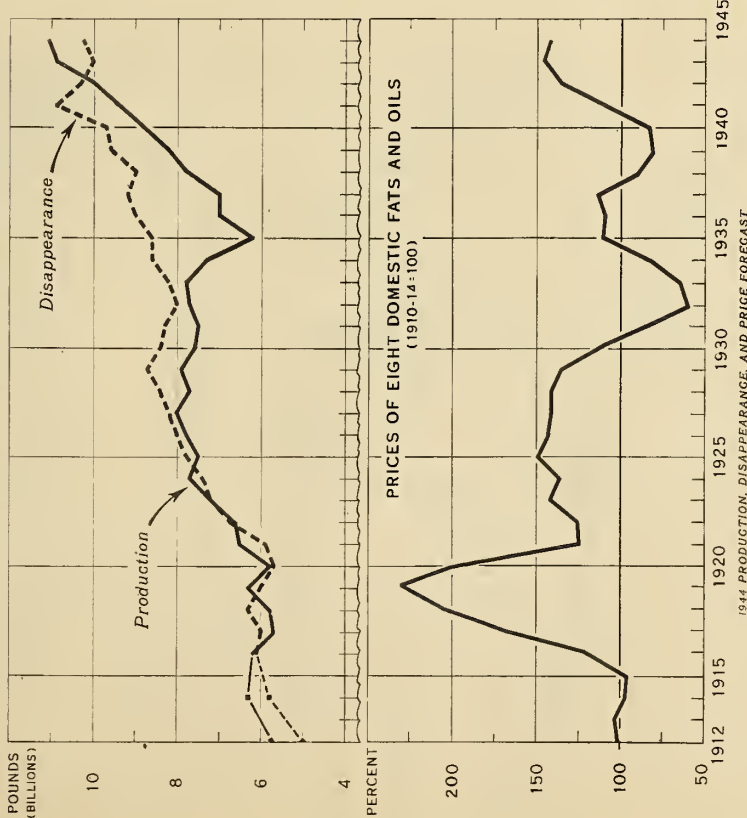
1/ Data are for reporting date nearest April 1. Dates of reports range from March 26 to April 4.

2/ Includes a small quantity of wool afloat.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Indicated.

FATS AND OILS: PRODUCTION FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS, APPARENT DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1912-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43272 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

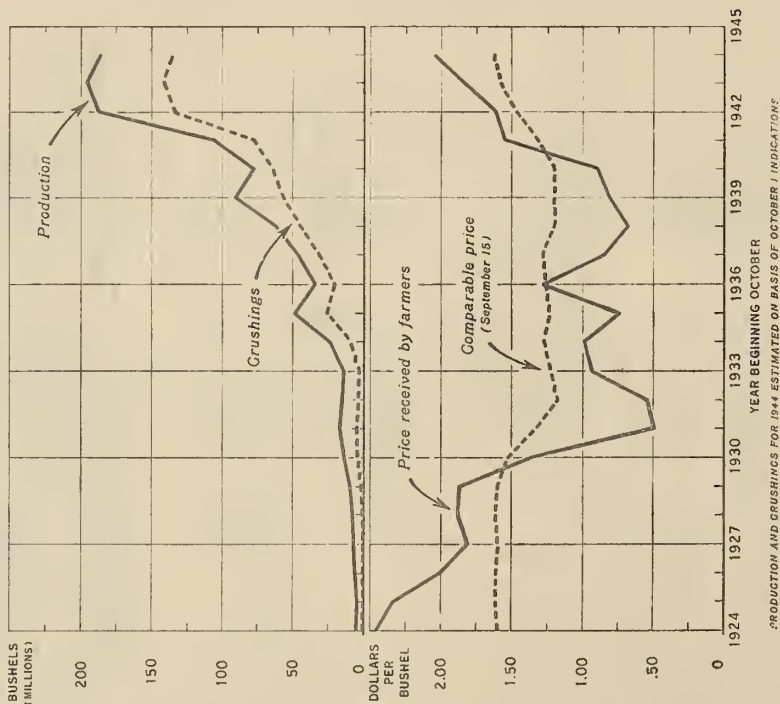
The United States continued on a net export basis for fats and oils in 1944. Exports were large and imports remained small. Production of fats and oils from domestic materials rose to about 11.1 billion pounds, chiefly as a result of a high rate of output of soybean and linseed oils and a record production of lard and greases in the first half of the year. Prices of most fats and oils remained at or near ceilings. In 1945, a substantial decline in production of lard and greases is expected, reflecting a reduced 1944 pig crop. Total production may drop to about 10 billion pounds.

Production computed from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Office of Distribution, Bureau of the Census, and Fish and Wildlife Service. Apparent domestic disappearance computed from data on production, foreign trade, and stocks of primary fats and oils, and net exports of shortening, margarine, and soap in terms of fat content.
1/ Tentative estimates.

Fats and oils: Production from domestic materials, apparent domestic disappearance, and index numbers of wholesale prices, 1912-44

Year	Production	Apparent domestic disappearance (Revised series)	Index numbers of : : wholesale prices : of 8 domestic fats : and oils : (1910-14 = 100)
	Million pounds	Million pounds	
1912	5,671	4,997	101
1913	---	---	103
1914	6,160	5,752	97
1915	---	---	96
1916	6,204	6,069	121
1917	6,666	6,010	170
1918	6,841	6,300	206
1919	6,250	5,989	231
1920	5,766	5,760	199
1921	6,512	5,922	124
1922	6,569	6,731	125
1923	7,219	7,228	142
1924	7,666	7,423	136
1925	7,520	7,832	149
1926	7,625	8,058	143
1927	7,960	8,246	141
1928	7,737	8,447	141
1929	7,894	8,633	135
1930	7,624	8,363	113
1931	7,640	8,324	85
1932	7,687	7,997	60
1933	7,813	8,171	66
1934	7,311	8,612	82
1935	6,179	8,642	111
1936	7,039	9,050	110
1937	6,998	9,197	114
1938	7,774	9,017	90
1939	8,211	9,593	81
1940	8,781	9,749	83
1941	9,385	10,943	109
1942	9,982	10,294	136
1943	10,853	10,003	146
1944 1/	11,100	10,250	142

SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS: PRODUCTION, CRUSHINGS,
AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1924-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FIG. 43251

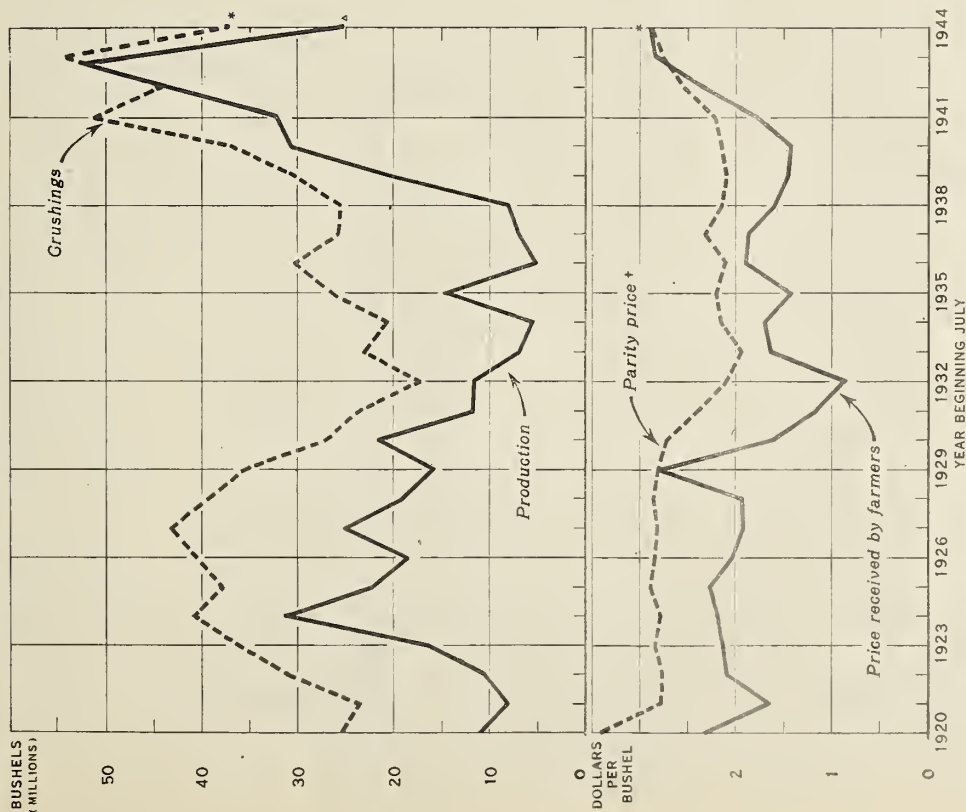
A moderate reduction in the soybean crop is indicated for 1944. Harvested acreage may be almost as large as in 1943, but yields per acre probably will average less, as a result of an unusually dry summer in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Demand for soybean oil and meal in 1944-45 is expected to afford a ready outlet at or near oiling prices for all the oil and meal that can be produced. Prices of soybeans to farmers will be supported during 1944-45 at a higher level than in the preceding season and at the highest level since 1925, when most soybeans produced were used for seed.

Soybeans: Production, crushings, price received by farmers,
and comparable price, United States 1924-44

Year beginning October	Production for beans	Crushings	Season average price per bushel	Comparable price per bushel, 15 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars	Dollars
1924	4,947	307	2.46	1.60
1925	4,875	351	2.34	1.61
1926	5,239	335	2.01	1.61
1927	6,938	559	1.81	1.59
1928	7,880	882	1.88	1.61
1929	9,438	1,666	1.88	1.60
1930	13,929	4,069	1.37	1.52
1931	17,260	4,725	.50	1.32
1932	15,158	3,470	.54	1.17
1933	13,509	3,054	.94	1.22
1934	23,157	9,105	.99	1.27
1935	48,901	25,181	.73	1.23
1936	33,721	20,618	1.27	1.25
1937	46,164	30,310	.85	1.27
1938	61,906	44,648	.67	1.19
1939	90,141	56,684	.83	1.20
1940	77,465	64,056	.90	1.20
1941	105,537	77,131	1.55	1.32
1942	187,155	133,454	1.61	1.46
1943	195,762	2/ 142,000	3/ 1.83	1.57
1944	4/ 185,970	5/ 135,000	5/ 2.05	1.63

Production and prices compiled from reports of the Bureau of
Agricultural Economics; crushings, from the Bureau of the Census.
1/ Computed under Section 3 (b) of Price Control Act.
2/ Partly estimated.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Indicated October 1.
5/ Forecast.

FLAXSEED: PRODUCTION, CRUSHINGS, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1920-44



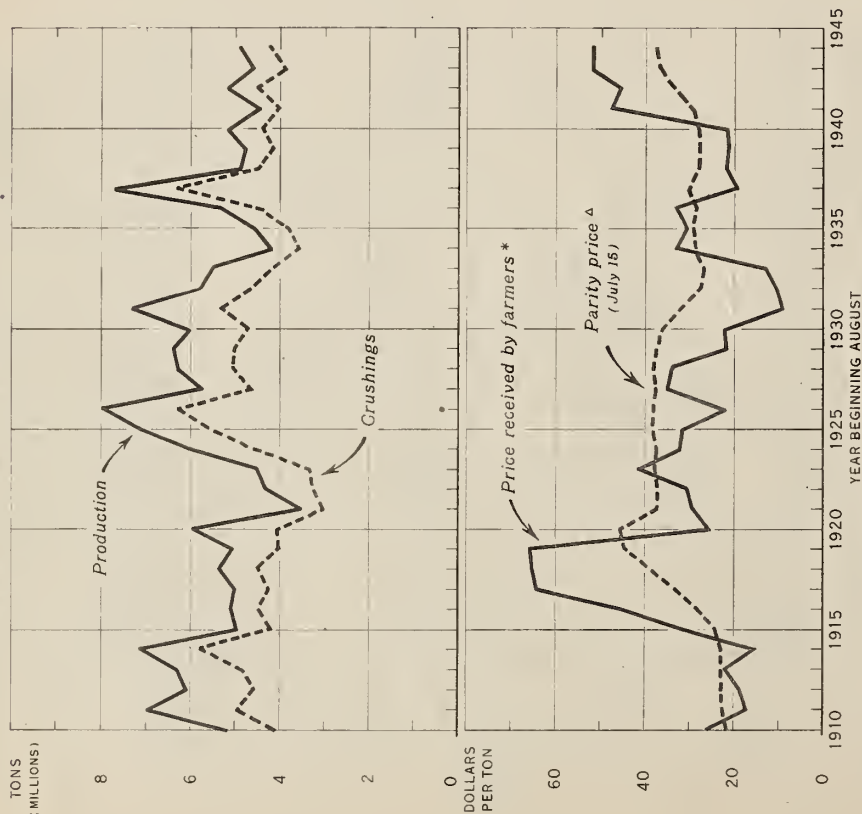
Reduced production of flaxseed in 1944 resulted largely from a shift of acreage from flaxseed to wheat and oats. Large quantities of linseed oil again will be exported to Russia in 1944-45 for use as a food oil, and demand from war industries probably will continue strong. Use of linseed oil in paint and linoleum for civilians is restricted by Government order. Flaxseed prices are expected to remain close to ceiling levels in 1944-45. The maximum price for flaxseed in Northwest-ern markets this season is \$5.10 per bushel, 5 cents more than in 1943-44.

Flaxseed: Production, crushings, price received by farmers, and parity price, United States, 1920-44

Year beginning July	Production : bushels	Crushings : bushels	Season average price per bushel	Parity price per bushel June 15 1/
	1,000	1,000	Dollars	Dollars
1920	10,900	25,558	2.33	3.41
1921	8,107	23,505	1.65	2.79
1922	10,520	31,062	2.08	2.77
1923	16,563	36,201	2.12	2.84
1924	31,220	40,724	2.18	2.79
1925	22,334	38,037	2.26	2.89
1926	18,531	40,582	2.03	2.86
1927	25,174	43,243	1.92	2.82
1928	19,118	39,595	1.94	2.86
1929	15,924	35,504	2.81	2.81
1930	21,673	27,054	1.61	2.72
1931	11,755	23,700	1.17	2.40
1932	11,511	17,370	.88	2.08
1933	6,904	23,006	1.63	1.94
1934	5,719	20,720	1.70	2.16
1935	14,914	26,544	1.42	2.21
1936	5,331	30,340	1.90	2.10
1937	7,070	25,870	1.87	2.30
1938	8,032	25,569	1.59	2.15
1939	19,606	30,078	1.46	2.08
1940	30,888	36,643	1.42	2.13
1941	32,285	51,195	1.79	2.20
1942	41,053	44,257	2.36	2.54
1943	52,008	54,602	2.83	2.75
1944	2/ 25,213	3/ 37,000	3/ 2.89	2.87

Production and prices compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; crushings, from the Bureau of the Census.
 1/ Annual prices, 1920-22.
 2/ Indicated October 1.
 3/ Forecast.

COTTONSEED: PRODUCTION, CRUSHINGS, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1910-44



* YEAR BEGINNING JULY
 DATA FOR 1944 FORECAST ON BASIS OF OCT. 1 INDICATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 NEG. 43230 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of cottonseed in 1944 is indicated to be slightly larger than in 1943 but 5 percent under the 1938-42 average. About 84 percent of the 1943 crop was crushed. Prices of cottonseed in the 1944-45 season will be supported at the same level as in the preceding season -- \$56 per ton f.o.b. shipping point in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, and \$56 per ton in the other cotton-producing States.

Cottonseed: Production, crushings, price received by farmers, and parity price, United States, 1910-44

Year beginning August	Production : 1,000 tons	Crushings : 1,000 tons	Season average price : per ton 1/	Parity price : per ton, July 15 2/
			Dollars	Dollars
1910	5,156	4,106	26.11	21.65
1911	6,970	4,921	17.18	22.55
1912	6,087	4,580	18.36	22.55
1913	6,286	4,848	21.96	23.00
1914	7,155	5,780	15.51	23.00
1915	4,963	4,202	24.13	24.13
1916	5,085	4,479	15.63	28.19
1917	5,012	4,252	64.28	33.37
1918	5,341	4,479	65.23	39.01
1919	5,069	4,013	65.79	44.65
1920	5,966	4,069	25.65	45.55
1921	3,528	3,008	29.14	37.21
1922	3,242	3,242	36.98	36.98
1923	4,503	3,308	41.23	37.66
1924	6,050	4,605	33.25	37.43
1925	7,150	5,558	31.59	38.34
1926	7,989	6,306	22.04	38.11
1927	5,758	4,654	34.83	37.66
1928	6,319	5,061	34.17	38.11
1929	6,406	5,016	20.92	37.43
1930	6,028	4,715	22.04	36.08
1931	7,310	5,328	8.97	31.80
1932	5,815	4,621	10.33	27.74
1933	5,511	4,157	12.88	26.83
1934	4,256	3,550	33.00	28.86
1935	4,634	3,818	30.54	29.32
1936	5,472	4,498	33.36	28.64
1937	7,844	6,326	19.51	30.44
1938	4,950	4,471	21.79	28.41
1939	4,869	4,151	21.17	27.74
1940	5,286	4,398	21.73	28.19
1941	4,553	4,008	47.65	29.54
1942	5,202	4,498	45.61	34.05
1943	4,688	3,954	52.10	36.98
1944	3/ 4,953	4/ 4,250	52.00	38.34

Production and prices compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; crushings, from the Bureau of the Census.
 1/ Year beginning July. 2/ Annual prices, 1910-22. 3/ Indicated October 1. 4/ Forecast.

PEANUTS, FARMERS' STOCK: PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-44



* ANNUAL PRICES, 1919-22
DATA FOR 1944 FORECAST ON BASIS OF OCTOBER 1 INDICATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 38633 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Requirements of the armed forces for peanut butter and salted peanuts are expected to increase substantially in 1944-45. Civilian demand for these products and for peanut candy will continue strong. Fewer farmers' stock peanuts probably will be available for crushing in 1944-45 than a year earlier. The price of peanuts to farmers will be supported during the 1944-45 season by the Commodity Credit Corporation program at a higher level than in the preceding season and at the highest level since 1919.

Peanuts, farmers' stock: Production, disposition, price received by farmers, and parity price, United States, 1919-44

Crop marketing year 1/	: Production, : : picked and : : threshed :		: Crushings : : :		: Cleaned : : and : : shelled :		: Season : : average : : price :		: Parity price : : per pound : : July 15 2/	
	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Cents	: Cents	: Cents	: Cents	
1919	: 688	: 10	: 552			9.4		9.5		
1920	: 696	: 75	: 497			4.8		9.7		
1921	: 678	: 84	: 478			3.9		7.9		
1922	: 523	: 13	: 398			5.4		7.9		
1923	: 568	: 2	: 437			6.5		8.0		
1924	: 713	: 10	: 571			5.8		8.0		
1925	: 722	: 8	: 591			4.5		8.2		
1926	: 662	: 1	: 525			4.8		8.1		
1927	: 844	: 20	: 673			5.1		8.0		
1928	: 844	: 7	: 679			5.0		8.1		
1929	: 898	: 29	: 719			3.7		8.0		
1930	: 697	: 12	: 525			3.5		7.7		
1931	: 1,056	: 9	: 855			1.6		6.8		
1932	: 941	: 8	: 744			1.6		5.9		
1933	: 820	: 3	: 625			2.8		5.7		
1934	: 1,014	: 159	: 642			3.3		6.1		
1935	: 1,153	: 156	: 768			3.1		6.2		
1936	: 1,260	: 165	: 879			3.7		6.1		
1937	: 1,233	: 171	: 828			3.3		6.5		
1938	: 1,289	: 260	: 803			3.3		6.0		
1939	: 1,212	: 73	: 888			3.4		5.9		
1940	: 1,750	: 558	: 982			3.3		6.0		
1941	: 1,477	: 216	: 882			4.7		6.3		
1942	: 2,212	: 367	: 1,368			6.0		7.2		
1943	: 2,200	3/ 406	3/ 1,372			3/ 7.1		7.9		
1944	4/ 2,346	5/ 300	5/ 1,600			5/ 8.0		8.2		

Production, crushings (beginning 1934), cleaned and shelled, and price compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Crushings, 1920-33, peanuts in the hull, Bureau of the Census (year beginning October).

1/ The marketing year usually begins in August in the southwestern peanut area, in September in the southeastern area, and in November in the Virginia-Carolina area; season average price, year beginning September.

2/ Annual prices, 1919-22. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated October 1. 5/ Forecast.

PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE OF FAT AND OIL PRODUCTS
FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN TERMS
OF PRIMARY FAT AND OIL CONTENT. 1931-44
(CIVILIAN AND MILITARY)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 43316 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Per capita use of fat and oil products in the United States, with the exception of butter and lard, showed a marked upward trend in the pre-war period. During the war, civilian use of most of these products has been restricted by Government orders or by short supplies, but in post-war years, consumption probably will return to levels indicated by the pre-war trends.

Per capita disappearance of fat and oil products for domestic consumption, United States, in terms of fat and oil content, 1931-44

Year	Food Products			Nonfood Products			Total		
	Butter and lard	Shortening, margarine, and edible oils	Total	Soap	Paint, varnish, lubricants, and other products	Total	Butter and lard	Shortening, margarine, and edible oils	Total
1931	31.5	15.6	47.2	11.9	7.5	19.4	47.2	11.9	19.4
1932	32.4	13.3	45.7	11.7	6.1	17.8	45.7	11.7	17.8
1933	31.7	14.3	46.0	11.1	7.4	18.5	46.0	11.1	18.5
1934	31.1	16.4	47.4	12.3	7.8	20.2	47.4	12.3	20.2
1935	26.6	19.8	46.4	11.3	9.5	20.8	46.4	11.3	20.8
1936	27.6	20.5	48.1	11.7	10.2	21.9	48.1	11.7	21.9
1937	26.8	21.1	47.9	12.3	10.6	22.8	47.9	12.3	22.8
1938	27.4	20.8	48.1	12.3	8.3	20.6	48.1	12.3	20.6
1939	29.9	19.6	49.6	13.2	9.8	23.1	49.6	13.2	23.1
1940	31.6	18.4	50.0	13.5	9.7	23.2	50.0	13.5	23.2
1941	30.5	21.1	51.5	16.7	13.2	29.9	51.5	16.7	29.9
1942	29.6	20.0	49.7	14.5	11.9	26.4	49.7	14.5	26.4
1943	27.4	19.4	46.7	13.2	12.5	25.8	46.7	13.2	25.8
1944	27.0	18.7	45.8	15.0	12.8	27.8	45.8	15.0	27.8
Civilian only									
1941	30.1	20.9	51.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
1942	29.2	19.2	48.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
1943	26.4	19.2	45.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
1944	26.0	18.4	44.5	---	---	---	---	---	---

Computed from reports and records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, War Food Administration, Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1/ Based on totals of unrounded numbers.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated October 1.

FEED CROPS: PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43928

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of the four principal feed grains during 1944 will total about 120 million tons, 5 million tons more than in 1943, and only about 3 million tons less than the record 1942 production. Record crops of corn and grain sorghums were produced this year. Reserves of feed grains are expected to be built up to some extent in 1944-45 from the relatively low level reached at the end of the 1943-44 crop year.

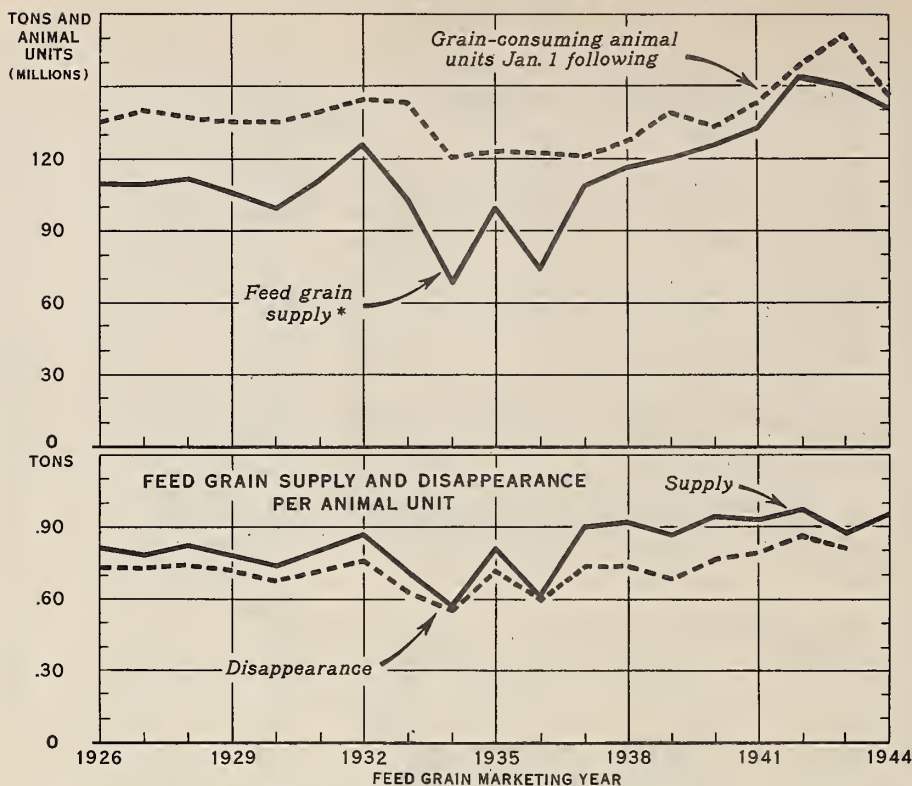
Hay production in 1944 was large, but not large in relation to the number of hay-consuming animals on farms.

Feed crops: Acreage harvested and production (in tons), United States, 1920-44

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		All sorghums for grain		All hay	
	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons
1920	101,359	85,977	42,732	23,109	7,439	4,105	4,177	2,528	73,033	91,668
1921	103,155	81,996	45,539	16,724	7,074	3,185	3,850	2,050	73,070	84,821
1922	100,345	75,805	40,324	18,366	6,601	3,670	3,519	1,435	75,432	95,152
1923	101,123	80,508	40,245	19,635	7,151	3,816	4,354	1,774	73,945	89,418
1924	100,420	62,247	41,857	22,658	7,038	3,968	3,669	1,767	74,459	91,454
1925	101,331	78,354	44,240	22,484	5,186	4,619	4,067	1,648	70,105	78,232
1926	99,452	71,515	42,854	18,447	7,917	3,985	4,361	2,037	68,795	76,025
1927	98,357	73,251	40,350	17,492	9,465	5,738	4,410	2,334	72,131	98,151
1928	100,336	74,634	40,128	21,007	12,735	7,880	4,265	2,212	67,185	83,842
1929	97,805	70,446	38,153	17,807	13,564	6,735	3,523	1,399	69,531	87,357
1930	101,465	58,244	39,847	20,393	12,629	7,239	3,477	1,052	67,947	74,527
1931	106,866	72,126	40,193	17,988	11,181	4,807	4,443	2,014	68,160	75,203
1932	110,577	82,050	41,700	20,073	13,206	7,185	4,400	1,851	70,412	83,721
1933	105,918	67,133	36,528	11,781	9,641	3,668	4,354	1,523	68,439	75,072
1934	92,193	40,570	29,455	8,708	6,577	2,817	2,396	538	65,387	60,485
1935	95,974	64,382	40,109	19,364	12,436	6,928	4,597	1,613	68,562	90,389
1936	93,154	42,159	33,654	12,681	8,329	3,546	2,793	848	67,743	70,040
1937	93,930	74,003	35,542	18,828	9,969	5,325	4,915	1,999	66,015	83,035
1938	92,160	71,365	36,042	17,430	10,610	6,159	4,699	1,882	68,194	91,465
1939	88,279	72,266	33,460	15,323	12,738	6,676	4,759	1,403	69,097	86,305
1940	86,738	68,945	35,334	19,926	13,476	7,415	6,183	2,329	71,919	94,767
1941	86,186	74,922	37,965	18,891	14,220	8,690	5,982	3,130	71,776	94,238
1942	89,021	87,683	37,878	21,593	16,850	10,300	5,871	2,990	72,645	105,292
1943	94,790	86,132	38,449	18,302	14,702	7,732	6,637	2,869	74,417	99,543
1944 1/2	97,519	89,515	39,664	19,076	12,668	6,890	8,400	4,243	74,331	98,018

1/ Preliminary. October 1 estimate.

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES AND DISAPPEARANCE, AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1926-44



*SUPPLY OF CORN OCT. 1, OATS JULY 1, BARLEY JUNE 1, GRAIN SORGHUM PRODUCTION, PLUS WHEAT AND RYE FED
DATA FOR 1944 ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43177 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Feed-grain supplies for the 1944-45 feeding year are larger per grain-consuming animal unit on farms than in 1943-44. The supply should be sufficient to meet livestock feed requirements during 1944-45, and to provide some addition to reserves, which were reduced below normal at the end of the 1943-44 crop year.

Supply and disappearance of feed grains in relation to grain-consuming livestock, 1926-44

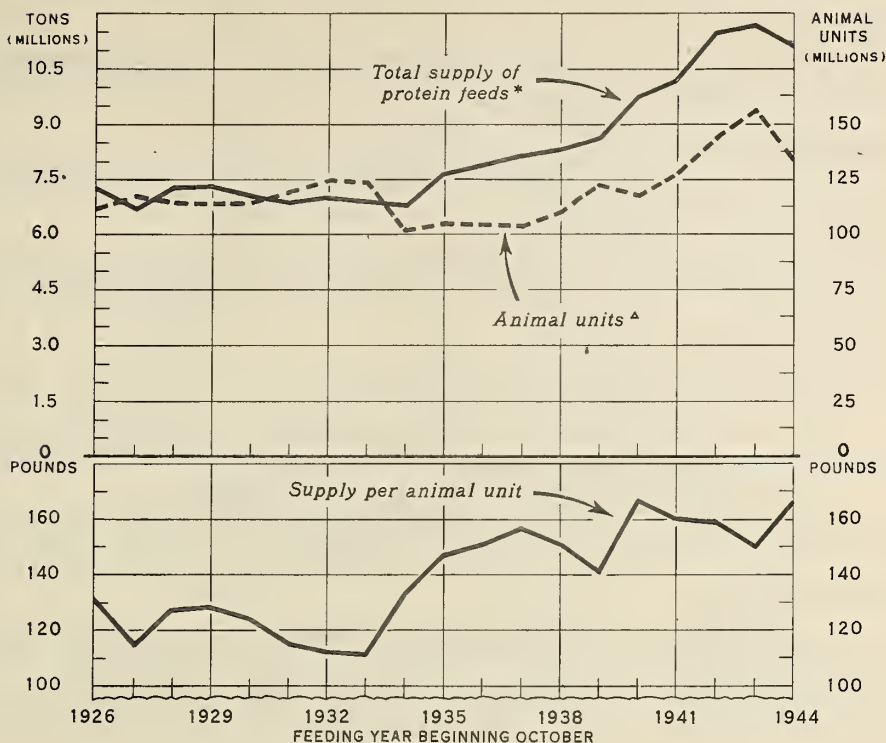
Crop year	Supply							Grain : Supply : Domes- : Disap-			
	Corn : Oct. 1	Oats : July 1	Barley : June 1	Grain : production	Wheat : July- June	Rye : July- June	Total : supply	con- suming : animal : units	per : animal : unit	tic dis- appear- ance : per : animal	Disap- per : animal
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million tons	Millions	Tons	Million tons	Tons
1926	2,828	1,419	1/ 177	73	74	7	109.4	135.5	.81	99.3	.73
1927	2,833	1,265	1/ 246	83	45	7	109.3	140.5	.78	103.0	.73
1928	2,760	1,431	1/ 339	79	57	8	112.5	137.0	.82	101.8	.74
1929	2,663	1,301	1/ 305	50	59	11	106.2	135.8	.78	98.5	.73
1930	2,219	1,432	1/ 320	38	180	18	99.7	134.9	.74	91.3	.68
1931	2,744	1,301	1/ 220	72	190	19	111.2	139.5	.80	100.7	.72
1932	3,201	1,407	1/ 309	66	143	17	126.2	144.5	.87	110.3	.76
1933	2,784	971	1/ 183	54	103	8	102.7	143.2	.72	90.7	.63
1934	1,787	675	153	19	114	6	68.6	120.5	.57	66.6	.55
1935	2,364	1,289	310	58	99	20	99.4	123.0	.81	88.7	.72
1936	1,682	1,073	224	30	113	12	74.2	122.4	.61	73.6	.60
1937	2,709	1,268	247	70	130	16	108.4	121.0	.90	89.8	.74
1938	2,910	1,298	293	67	153	19	116.3	127.0	.92	94.2	.74
1939	3,165	1,154	336	53	108	17	120.3	138.5	.87	96.2	.69
1940	3,150	1,394	367	83	114	17	125.5	133.4	.94	102.0	.76
1941	3,321	1,404	432	112	114	18	132.9	143.1	.93	113.4	.79
1942	3,624	2/1,603	2/ 530	107	306	26	2/152.7	159.6	.97	135.8	.85
1943	3,443	2/1,467	2/ 471	103	500	33	2/150.0	170.8	.88	138.8	.81
1944 3/	3,415	3/1,420	2/ 375	152	275	18	2/140.4	148.0	.95	---	---

1/ Year beginning August 1.

2/ Includes imports.

3/ Preliminary forecast.

SUPPLY OF HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1926-44



* IN TERMS OF OIL MEAL EQUIVALENT

^ GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS JAN. 1 OF FOLLOWING YEAR, EXCLUDING HORSES AND MULES. JAN. 1, 1946 TENTATIVELY ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43237

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Supply of high-protein feed for the 1944-45 feeding year beginning October 1 probably will be slightly smaller in volume than in the two preceding years, but will be the third largest on record. Because of a sharp reduction in hog and poultry numbers, the 1944-45 supply per animal unit may be the second largest on record, exceeded only in 1940-41.

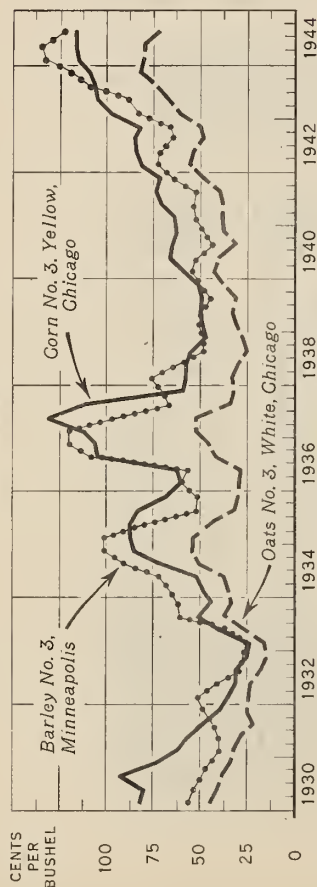
High protein feeds: Supplies available for livestock feeding, 1926-44

Year beginning October 1	Oilcake and meal 1/	Animal proteins 2/	Other proteins 3/	Total (weighted) 4/	Animal units, January 1 5/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Millions	Pounds
1926	2,597	2,745	826	7,293	111.3	121
1927	2,117	2,655	885	6,719	117.1	115
1928	2,492	2,757	912	7,266	114.5	127
1929	2,532	2,760	854	7,270	114.0	128
1930	2,296	2,828	722	7,043	113.9	124
1931	2,091	2,877	662	6,870	119.2	115
1932	2,012	2,965	761	6,993	124.7	112
1933	1,952	2,890	874	6,899	123.8	111
1934	2,052	2,768	800	6,764	101.5	133
1935	2,657	2,843	1,055	7,659	104.5	147
1936	2,985	2,804	987	7,882	104.4	151
1937	3,291	2,806	917	8,142	103.6	157
1938	3,335	2,875	949	8,311	110.1	161
1939	3,484	2,920	1,058	8,605	122.0	141
1940	4,253	3,098	1,256	9,779	117.3	167
1941	4,553	3,017	1,550	10,164	127.4	160
1942	5,996	2,939	1,550	11,489	144.3	159
1943 6/	6,274	2,853	1,600	11,674	156.1	150
1944 7/	5,740	2,830	1,630	11,130	154.0	166

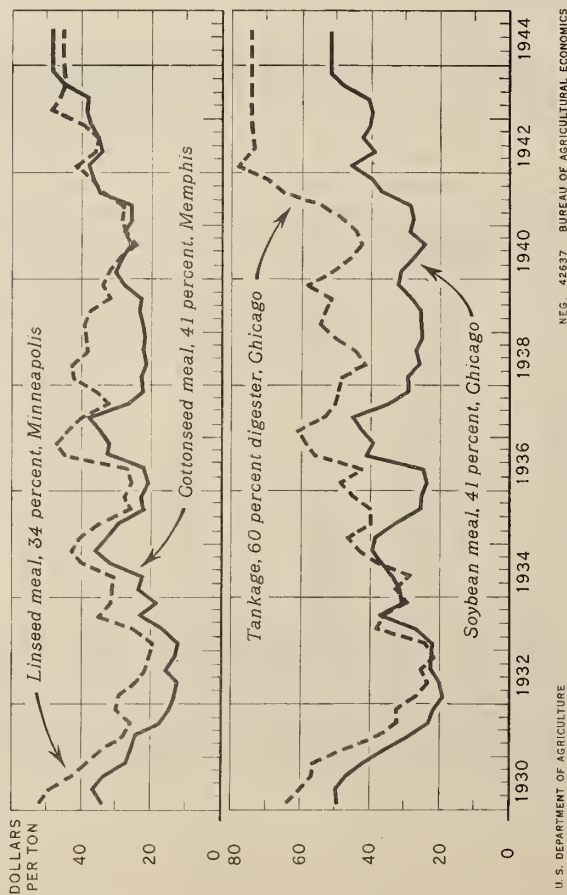
1/ Production, plus imports, minus exports of linseed, soybean, cottonseed, and peanut cake and meal, plus October 1 stocks of cottonseed and peanut cake and meal, minus cottonseed cake and meal used for fertilizer on the farms of cotton growers, minus soybean meal used for low-fat flour and industry. 2/ Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal production plus imports, skim milk, buttermilk, whey, and whole milk fed on farms, plus dried and condensed milk products used for feed. 3/ Production of gluten feed and meal, distillers' dried grains, and brewers' dried grains, and production plus imports of copra meal. 4/ Weighted as follows: Oil cake and meal, 1.00; animal proteins, 1.50; other proteins, 0.70. 5/ Grain-consuming animal units, including poultry but excluding horses and mules, on farms Jan. 1 following beginning of feeding year. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Indicated October 1.

PRICES OF FEED GRAINS AND HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS, SPECIFIED MARKETS, 1930-44

FEED GRAINS



HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42637 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums declined after mid-1944 in a readjustment from a period of short supplies in relation to the number of livestock to one of relative abundance as new-crop grain became available. With relatively large supplies of feed grains available per animal unit on farms feed grain prices probably will average slightly lower in 1945 than in 1944.

Feed grains: Price per bushel at specified markets, 1930-44

Year	Corn, No. 3 Yellow				Oats, No. 3 White				Barley, No. 3			
	Chicago		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.
1930	82	80	92	74	44	41	34	46	53	49	46	44
1931	62	57	48	39	32	28	22	25	40	43	40	38
1932	35	31	31	25	24	22	18	15	51	42	29	27
1933	24	40	51	44	16	26	37	33	25	37	61	60
1934	49	52	73	85	35	50	54	66	72	91	101	101
1935	87	87	83	68	53	44	32	29	101	80	52	51
1936	61	63	104	106	29	28	42	46	60	57	108	120
1937	113	131	110	59	52	52	34	32	120	98	67	70
1938	58	58	55	47	33	30	25	27	76	63	48	48
1939	49	50	49	51	31	33	31	34	50	52	43	48
1940	58	66	65	63	43	40	31	37	54	52	53	52
1941	64	71	74	72	38	38	40	48	52	53	64	66
1942	82	84	82	109	61	67	73	82	73	89	109	119
1943	98	105	106	109	61	67	73	82	73	89	109	119
1944	115	116	116	116	80	80	72	133	135	122		

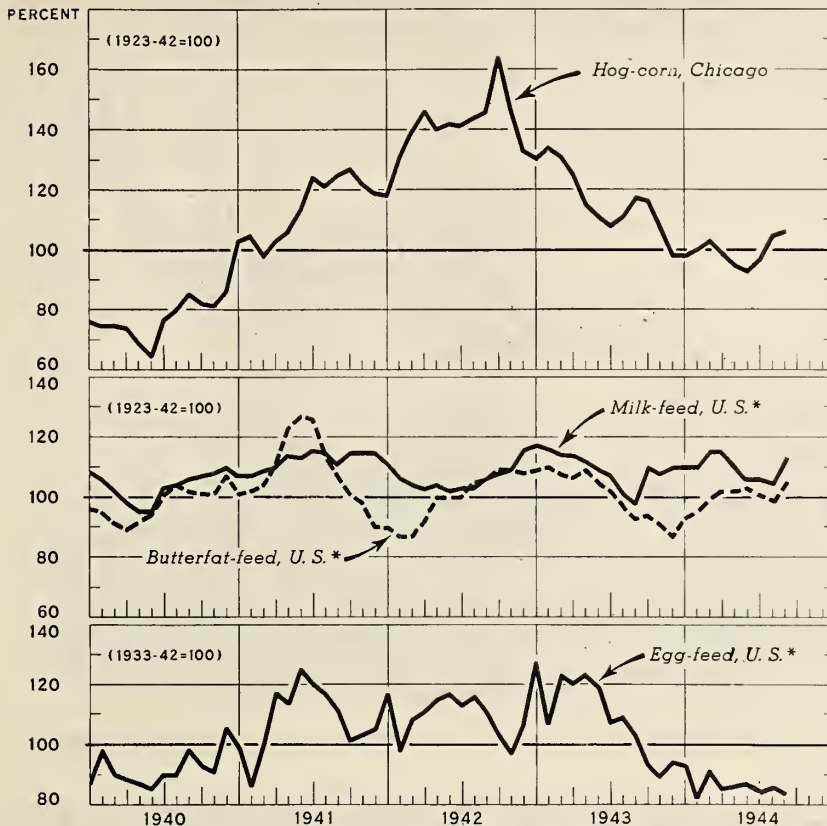
High-protein feeds: Wholesale price per ton, bagged, at specified markets, quarterly, 1930-44

Year	Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, Memphis				Linseed meal, Minneapolis 1/				Soybean meal, 41 percent, Chicago				Tankage, 60 percent, digester, Chicago			
	Chicago		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Oct.
1930	34.20	36.75	31.60	26.90	43.40	42.35	43.40	42.35	39.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
1931	28.70	24.40	17.45	14.75	27.80	25.85	27.80	25.85	29.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75
1932	13.00	12.35	13.75	13.20	24.30	21.40	24.30	21.40	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15
1933	12.90	17.10	23.60	18.40	24.80	25.10	24.80	25.10	31.75	31.75	31.75	31.75	31.75	31.75	31.75	31.75
1934	21.40	22.15	31.90	26.20	31.35	30.80	31.35	30.80	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55
1935	32.90	29.15	22.05	22.50	26.35	25.55	26.35	25.55	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40
1936	30.65	21.80	24.25	32.10	42.50	42.30	42.50	42.30	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1937	34.75	36.35	28.10	21.10	42.50	37.75	42.50	37.75	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1938	22.50	23.10	24.10	21.10	39.25	37.75	39.25	37.75	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1939	22.10	23.10	24.10	21.10	39.25	37.75	39.25	37.75	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1940	25.60	26.60	26.85	27.15	32.10	31.15	32.10	31.15	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1941	34.25	30.60	35.15	37.65	41.15	40.15	41.15	40.15	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1942	34.70	33.55	45.35	46.50	41.15	40.15	41.15	40.15	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1943	45.50	46.50	48.50	46.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
1944	45.50	46.50	48.50	46.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50

1/ 34 percent protein Jan. 1930-Mar. 1933, Dec. 1936-Aug. 1937, and Sept. 1941-Aug. 1943; other months 37 percent protein.
2/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags.

RATIOS OF PRICES OF SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS TO PRICES OF FEED, BY MONTHS, 1940-44

INDEX NUMBERS



* ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION: DAIRY-FEED PAYMENTS INCLUDED IN MILK-FEED
AND BUTTERFAT-FEED RATIOS BEGINNING OCTOBER 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43730 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Favorable livestock-feed price ratios during most of the 1941-43 period were accompanied by important increases in livestock production. Milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios, including dairy production payments, are now above average, and milk production is expected to be maintained at a high level this year and in 1945. The pig crop was sharply reduced in 1944, but improvement in the hog-corn price ratio after mid-1944 may be a factor in checking declining hog production. The egg-feed price ratio, which declined in late 1943, continues below average, however, and output of eggs in late 1944 and in 1945 may be less than a year earlier.

Table .- Index numbers of ratios between the prices of livestock and livestock products and prices of feed, by months, 1940-44

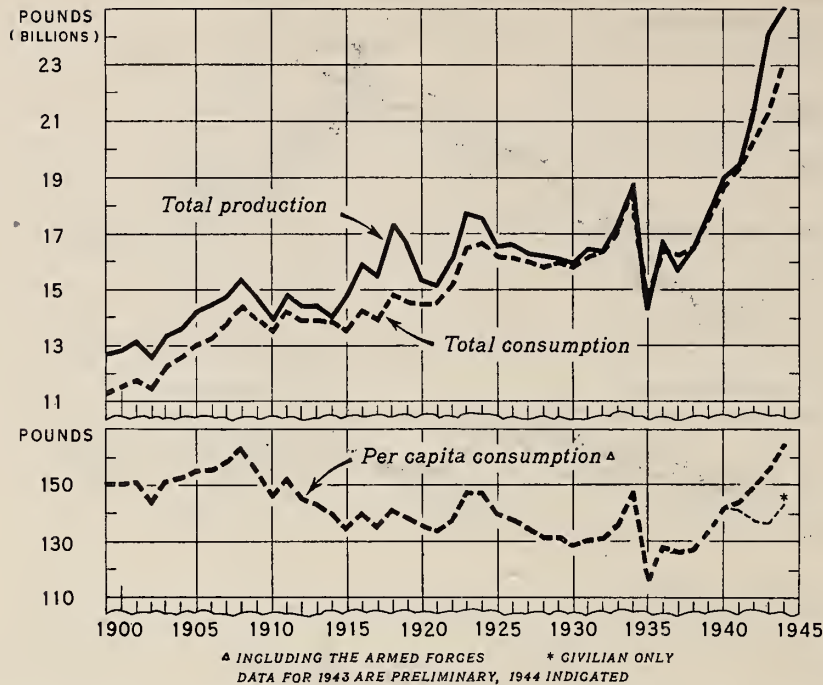
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Hog-corn price ratio (1923-42 = 100)													
1940	76	75	75	74	69	64	77	80	89	82	81	86	77
1941	103	105	98	103	106	113	124	121	125	127	122	119	114
1942	118	131	139	146	140	142	141	144	146	164	147	133	141
1943	130	134	131	125	115	111	108	111	117	116	108	98	117
1944	98	100	103	99	95	93	97	105	106				
Butterfat-feed price ratio 1/ 2/ (1923-42 = 100)													
1940	96	95	91	89	92	94	101	104	102	101	101	107	98
1941	101	102	104	111	123	127	126	114	107	101	98	90	108
1942	90	87	87	92	100	100	100	105	106	109	109	108	100
1943	109	110	108	107	109	105	102	97	93	94	91	87	101
1944	93	95	100	102	102	103	101	99	105				
Milk-feed price ratio 1/ 2/ (1923-42 = 100)													
1940	108	106	102	98	95	95	103	104	106	107	108	110	104
1941	107	107	109	110	114	113	116	115	111	115	115	115	112
1942	111	106	104	103	104	102	103	103	106	108	109	116	106
1943	117	116	111	114	112	109	107	101	98	110	108	110	110
1944	110	110	115	115	110	106	106	105	113				
Egg-feed price ratio 1/ (1933-42 = 100)													
1940	87	98	90	88	87	85	90	90	98	93	91	105	93
1941	99	86	100	117	114	125	120	117	111	101	103	105	107
1942	117	98	108	111	115	117	113	116	111	103	97	107	109
1943	127	107	123	120	123	119	107	109	103	93	89	94	107
1944	93	82	91	85	86	87	85	86	84				

Index numbers above 100 indicate favorable price relationships for livestock producers.

1/ Adjusted for seasonal variation.

2/ Includes dairy production payments beginning October 1, 1943.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL MEATS EXCLUDING LARD, UNITED STATES, 1899-1944



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35742 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

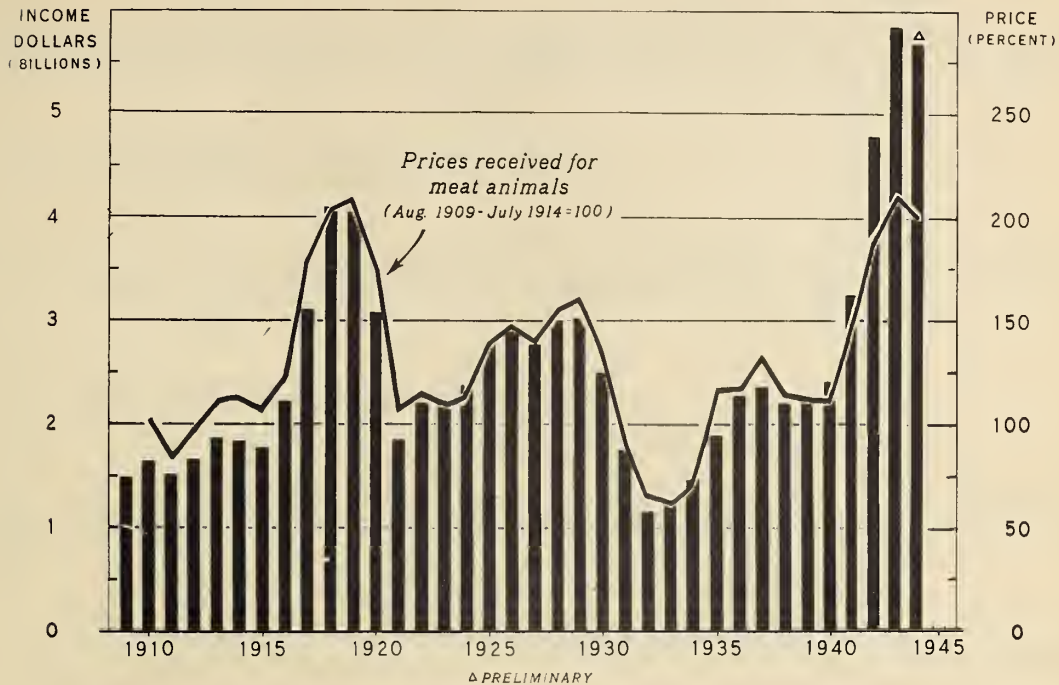
Total meat production reached a new record in 1944. Output of beef and veal was considerably larger than in 1943. Pork production was at record levels in 1943 and continued high in 1944. In 1944, consumption of all meat per capita, including military, was at record levels. Per capita consumption by civilians was larger than in most recent years. Meat production probably will be smaller in 1945 than in 1944, primarily as a result of a reduced pig crop in 1944.

Production and consumption of all meats excluding lard, and population,
United States, 1899-1944

Year	Production	Consumption		Estimated population of continental United States, July 1 2/	Year	Production	Consumption		Estimated population of continental United States, July 1 2/
		Total	Per capita				Total	Per capita	
		Mil. lb.	Lb.				Mil. lb.	Lb.	
1899	12,706	11,273	150.7	74,799	1925	16,598	16,220	140.0	115,832
1900	12,047	11,470	150.7	76,054	1926	16,645	16,197	138.0	117,399
1901	13,141	11,729	151.2	77,535	1927	16,321	16,049	134.8	119,038
1902	12,626	11,472	144.9	79,160	1928	16,348	15,862	131.6	120,601
1903	13,702	12,261	152.1	80,632	1929	16,147	15,983	131.3	121,770
1904	13,592	12,550	152.7	82,165	1930	16,016	15,894	128.3	123,770
1905	14,219	13,003	155.1	83,820	1931	16,466	16,212	130.0	124,751
1906	14,471	13,292	155.6	85,437	1932	16,418	16,360	130.3	125,569
1907	14,782	13,760	158.2	87,000	1933	17,317	17,005	134.6	126,224
1908	15,293	14,465	162.3	88,709	1934	18,830	18,561	146.0	127,137
1909	14,740	14,043	155.2	90,492	1935	14,423	14,841	115.9	128,031
					1936	16,762	16,423	127.5	128,862
1910	13,999	13,526	146.4	92,407	1937	15,709	16,258	125.4	129,642
1911	14,869	14,264	152.0	93,868	1938	16,479	16,600	126.3	130,661
1912	14,453	13,902	145.8	96,331	1939	17,534	17,493	132.8	131,736
1913	14,475	13,967	143.7	97,227					
1914	14,103	13,877	140.0	99,118	1940	18,996	18,732	141.0	132,833
1915	14,686	13,562	134.9	100,549	1941	19,493	19,201	143.2	134,066
1916	15,907	14,222	140.2	101,966	1942	21,738	20,252	149.4	135,628
1917	15,501	13,989	136.3	103,414	1943	24,156	21,361	155.7	137,248
1918	17,341	14,811	141.7	104,550	1944	25,023	22,866	164.6	138,942
1919	16,642	14,596	138.9	105,063					
1920	15,334	14,490	126.1	106,466					
1921	15,178	14,540	134.0	108,541					
1922	16,138	15,162	137.8	110,055					
1923	17,708	16,492	147.3	111,950					
1924	17,586	16,809	147.3	114,113					

1/ Civilian per capita consumption is estimated at 141.4 pounds in 1941, 137.9 pounds in 1942, 136.6 pounds in 1943 and 143 pounds in 1944. 2/ Bureau of Census estimates as of July 1. From 1930 to date estimates include an adjustment of about 0.6 percent for underenumeration of children under 5 years of age. 3/ Includes 1,502 million pounds of meat distributed under the emergency Government relief program in 1934 and 62 million pounds in 1935. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Indicated.

MEAT ANIMALS: CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1909-44



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 38409 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cash receipts from marketings of meat animals in 1944 were slightly under those of 1943, but almost 2-1/2 times as large as the average for 1937-41. Cash receipts from meat animals probably will decline moderately in 1945, mainly as a result of reduced hog marketings.

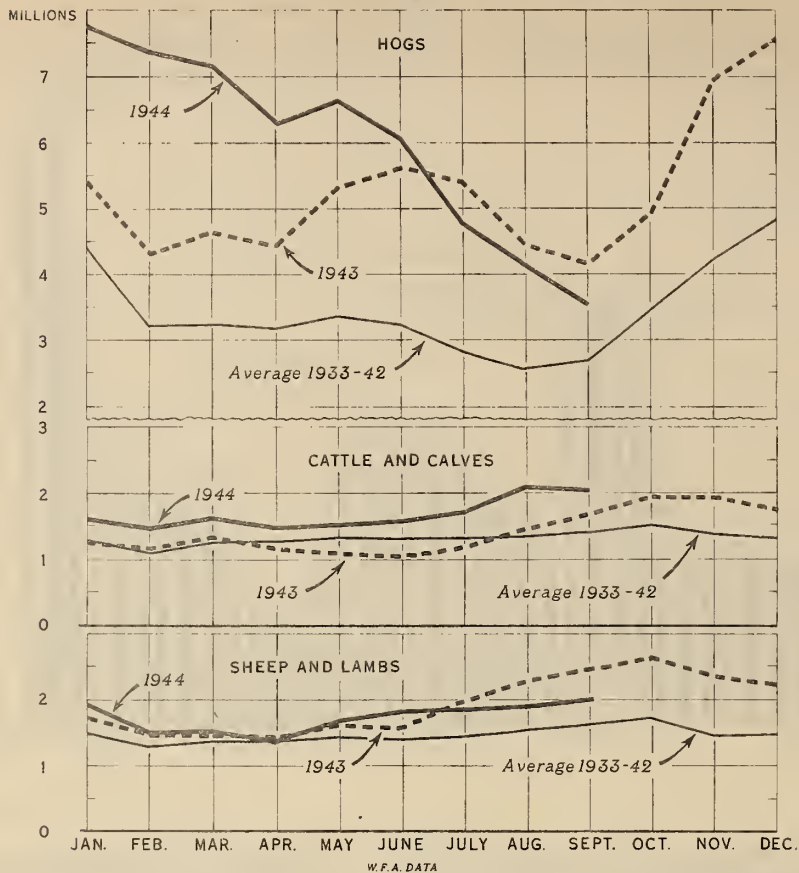
Meat animals: Cash receipts from marketings and index numbers of prices received by producers, United States, 1909-44

Year	Cash receipts from meat animals				Prices received by producers for meat animals (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)	Cash receipts from meat animals				Prices received by producers for meat animals (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)
	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total		Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
1909	785	593	94	1,472	---	1,184	1,136	161	2,480	135
1910	851	670	105	1,626	101	838	774	130	1,742	93
1911	784	617	99	1,500	85	621	445	93	1,158	65
1912	885	647	109	1,641	97	599	524	104	1,228	61
1913	999	740	115	1,855	110	815	521	131	1,467	70
1914	985	713	116	1,814	113	1,062	682	152	1,897	115
1915	966	691	111	1,768	105	1,114	991	165	2,265	118
1916	1,132	949	127	2,208	123	1,239	925	186	2,350	132
1917	1,651	1,299	159	3,109	178	1,162	780	157	2,130	115
1918	2,029	1,866	196	4,092	203	1,250	810	172	2,272	112
1919	1,921	1,911	214	4,046	207	1,381	836	180	2,398	111
1920	1,528	1,385	166	3,080	173	1,718	1,302	227	3,246	146
1921	876	857	109	1,841	107	2,293	2,101	307	4,792	198
1922	1,037	1,024	143	2,204	114	2,560	2,953	344	5,856	208
1923	1,042	1,027	160	2,229	108	2,650	2,730	297	5,677	200
1924	1,119	1,064	161	2,363	110					
1925	1,252	1,319	207	2,778	140					
1926	1,271	1,407	205	2,884	146					
1927	1,336	1,227	197	2,771	141					
1928	1,550	1,218	221	2,995	155					
1929	1,495	1,297	224	3,015	160					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Indicated.

INSPECTED SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK, 1943-44 COMPARED WITH 1933-42 AVERAGE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38298

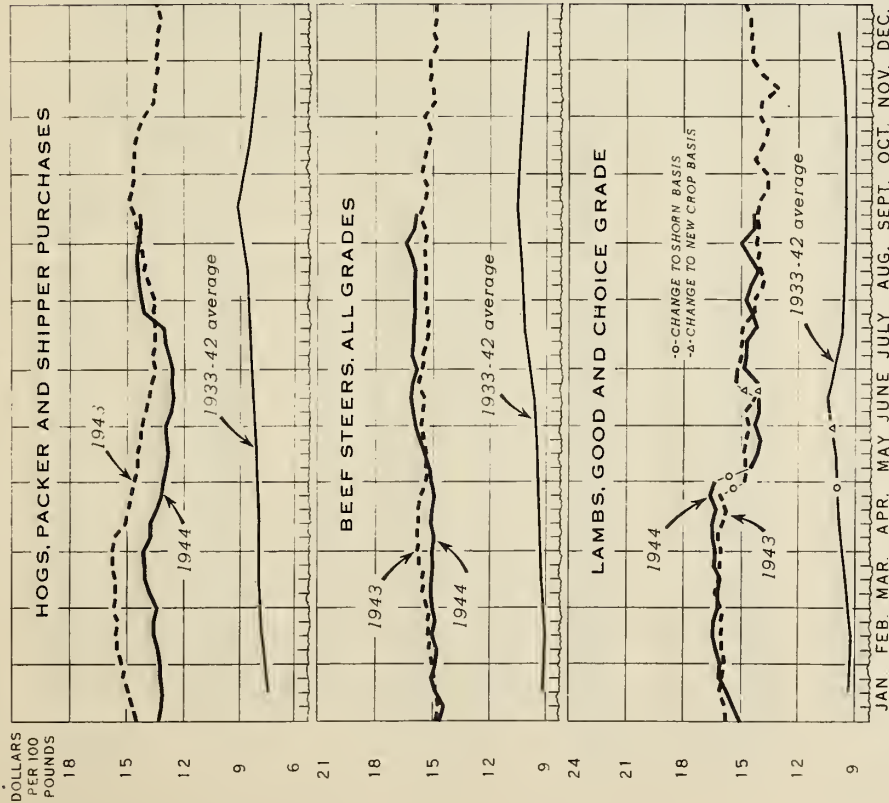
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Inspected slaughter of all classes of meat animals during 1944 was materially above average. Hog slaughter, which was at a record level throughout the first half of the year, was reduced sharply after the bulk of the 1943 fall pigs were marketed. Slaughter of cattle and calves was also much greater than in 1943, with a very large increase in calf slaughter. Cattle slaughter probably will continue large in 1945 and 1946, but hog slaughter will be down materially in 1945. Reduced sheep slaughter this fall has been brought about by reduced marketings of ewes from the record level of 1943. Sheep and lamb slaughter in 1945 probably will be lower than in 1944.

Inspected slaughter of livestock, 1943-44,
compared with 1933-42 average

Month	Hogs			Cattle and calves			Sheep and lambs		
	Average: 1933-42:	1943	1944	Average: 1933-42:	1943	1944	Average: 1933-42:	1943	1944
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
Jan.	4,403	5,431	7,839	1,274	1,268	1,609	1,517	1,724	1,933
Feb.	3,227	4,335	7,380	1,100	1,185	1,483	1,307	1,499	1,501
Mar.	3,231	4,661	7,165	1,250	1,333	1,622	1,396	1,495	1,538
Apr.	3,181	4,463	6,290	1,263	1,161	1,494	1,367	1,458	1,378
May	3,359	5,357	6,643	1,315	1,102	1,530	1,430	1,622	1,694
June	3,256	5,650	6,095	1,307	1,035	1,597	1,403	1,594	1,823
July	2,843	5,427	4,795	1,311	1,180	1,713	1,456	1,988	1,898
Aug.	2,595	4,464	4,146	1,368	1,422	2,095	1,553	2,269	1,924
Sept.	2,702	4,174	3,521	1,401	1,678	2,063	1,649	2,454	2,003
Oct.	3,466	4,930		1,536	1,930		1,734	2,633	
Nov.	4,218	6,972		1,369	1,915		1,489	2,370	
Dec.	4,843	7,567		1,307	1,730		1,493	2,258	

PRICES OF SLAUGHTER LIVESTOCK AT CHICAGO 1943-44 COMPARED WITH 1933-42 AVERAGE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG 30297 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

As in 1942 and 1943, prices of slaughter livestock in 1944 have been materially above average. Hog prices were considerably lower during the first half of 1944 than in the corresponding period of 1943, but advanced during the summer to reach 1943 levels. Prices of hogs and lambs are expected to continue high in 1945, reflecting reduced slaughter. Cattle slaughter may set a new record in 1945, but prices may average about the same as in 1944, since beef supplies probably will still be insufficient to meet demand at these prices.

Prices of slaughter livestock at Chicago, by weeks, 1943-44

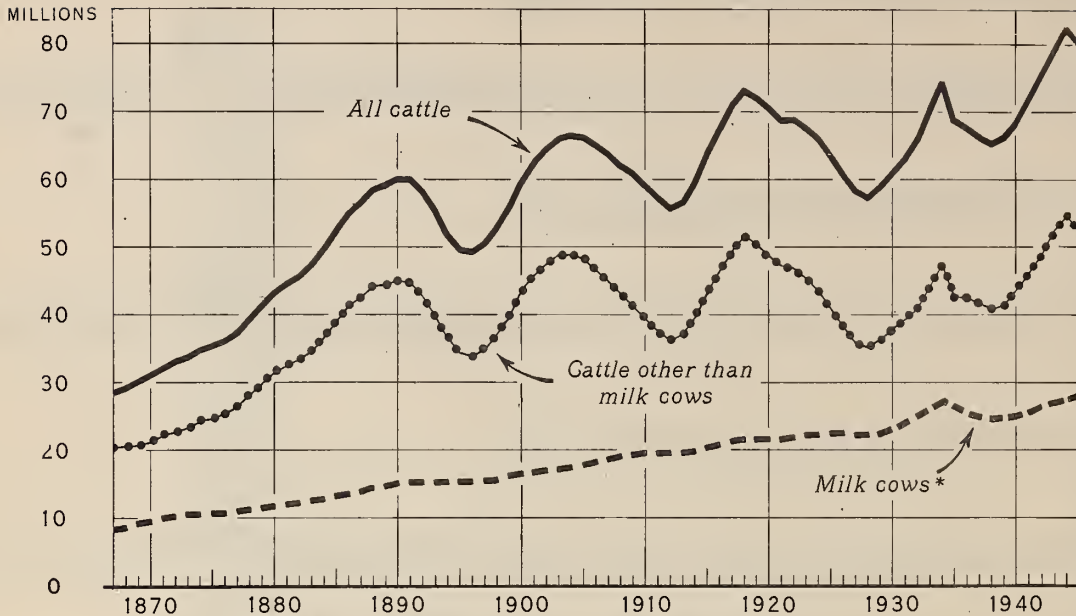
Week ended	Hogs		Beef steers		Lambs	
	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Jan. 9	14.49	13.28	14.86	14.76	15.72	15.02
16	14.06	13.16	14.76	14.54	15.72	15.30
23	14.01	12.13	14.79	14.54	15.72	15.30
30	15.07	13.26	14.91	14.58	16.08	15.66
Feb. 6	15.22	13.29	15.00	14.56	15.97	16.02
13	15.36	13.49	15.17	14.56	16.00	16.00
20	15.47	13.62	15.27	14.52	16.00	16.00
27	15.38	13.66	15.12	15.02	15.97	15.97
Mar. 6	15.60	13.64	15.29	15.04	16.46	16.46
13	15.49	13.83	15.50	15.15	16.29	16.29
20	15.54	14.08	15.47	15.14	16.15	16.15
27	15.71	14.06	15.67	15.01	16.42	16.42
Apr. 3	15.76	14.06	15.79	15.04	16.44	16.44
10	15.05	13.70	15.83	15.13	15.82	15.82
17	15.05	13.70	15.73	15.04	16.32	16.32
24	14.91	13.48	15.71	15.04	16.32	16.32
May 1	14.75	13.18	15.61	14.99	16.67	16.67
8	14.64	13.05	15.37	15.11	16.38	16.38
15	14.47	12.92	15.42	15.27	14.70	14.60
22	14.47	12.86	15.44	15.48	14.84	14.12
June 5	14.26	12.85	15.51	15.72	14.78	14.78
12	14.29	12.90	15.84	15.89	14.60	14.26
19	13.82	12.66	15.86	15.89	14.77	14.00
26	13.76	12.83	15.31	15.19	14.15	14.15
July 3	13.46	12.65	15.77	16.11	14.15	14.15
10	13.52	12.77	15.83	16.11	15.32	14.88
17	13.49	12.61	15.83	16.11	15.32	14.88
24	13.50	12.61	15.25	16.02	14.75	14.75
31	13.62	13.02	15.28	16.02	14.81	14.81
Aug. 7	13.67	14.03	15.32	16.01	14.82	14.82
14	13.85	14.30	15.38	16.01	14.22	14.77
21	14.11	14.32	15.38	15.99	13.78	14.48
28	14.28	14.36	15.28	15.86	14.12	14.12
Sept. 4	14.33	14.34	15.42	16.10	14.03	14.03
11	14.51	14.35	15.35	16.34	14.18	14.95
18	14.67	14.35	15.43	15.50	14.00	14.32
25	14.92	14.37	15.55	15.76	14.15	14.15
Oct. 2	14.77	14.37	15.40	15.06	14.06	14.06
9	14.75	14.37	15.28	15.06	13.60	13.60
16	14.75	14.37	15.38	15.06	13.52	13.52
23	14.63	14.37	15.38	15.06	14.28	14.28
30	14.47	14.37	15.09	15.06	13.85	13.85
Nov. 6	14.15	14.37	15.30	15.06	13.62	13.62
13	13.58	14.37	14.91	15.06	14.00	14.00
20	13.53	14.37	14.81	15.06	13.98	13.98
27	13.43	14.37	14.81	15.06	13.05	13.05
Dec. 4	13.43	14.37	14.81	15.06	13.69	13.69
11	13.42	14.37	14.81	15.06	14.37	14.37
18	13.39	14.37	14.81	15.06	14.40	14.40
25	13.15	14.37	14.81	15.06	14.56	14.56
Jan. 1	13.39	14.37	14.81	15.06	14.56	14.56
			14.85	15.06	14.56	14.56

Prices of slaughter livestock at Chicago, by months, average 1933-42

Month	Hogs		Beef steers		Lambs	
	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Jan.	7.39	9.20	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.27
Feb.	7.82	9.01	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.24
Mar.	8.03	9.26	9.54	9.54	9.54	9.54
Apr.	8.02	9.37	9.84	9.84	9.84	9.84
May	8.11	9.46	10.03	10.03	10.03	10.03
June	8.26	9.55	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46
July	8.52	10.04	9.88	9.88	9.88	9.88
Aug.	8.70	10.31	9.52	9.52	9.52	9.52
Sept.	9.10	10.89	9.52	9.52	9.52	9.52
Oct.	8.58	10.43	9.43	9.43	9.43	9.43
Nov.	8.10	10.18	9.66	9.66	9.66	9.66
Dec.	8.01	10.08	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53

1/ Changed to shorn basis. 2/ Changed to new crop basis.

ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, UNITED STATES, 1867-1945



*COWS AND HEIFERS 2 YEARS OLD AND OVER KEPT FOR MILK
DATA FOR 1944 ARE PRELIMINARY; 1945 ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34150

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total number of cattle on farms continued high in 1944. Although marketings of cattle for slaughter were heavy in 1944, numbers marketed were not extremely large in relation to total cattle in the country. The number of cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1945, probably will not be much different from a year earlier. An expected small decrease in the number of cattle on farms other than milk cows probably will be about offset by an increase in the number of milk cows on farms.

All cattle: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1867-1945

Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk	Milk cows	Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk	Milk cows	Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk	Milk cows
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
1867	28,636	20,373	8,263	1894	51,713	36,476	15,237	1921	68,714	47,268	21,456
1868	29,238	20,633	8,706	1896	49,610	34,280	16,230	1922	68,796	46,944	21,851
1869	30,060	20,856	9,205	1898	49,206	33,939	16,266	1923	67,646	45,408	22,138
1870	31,082	21,410	9,672	1899	50,447	36,065	15,382	1924	66,996	43,665	22,331
1871	32,107	22,166	9,941	1898	62,868	37,227	16,641	1925	63,373	40,798	22,575
1872	33,078	22,887	10,191	1899	56,927	39,833	16,094	1926	60,576	38,166	22,410
1873	35,830	23,482	10,348	1900	59,759	43,196	16,544	1927	68,178	36,927	22,251
1874	34,821	24,269	10,562	1901	62,676	46,888	16,708	1928	67,322	36,091	22,231
1875	36,361	24,647	10,714	1902	64,418	47,426	16,992	1929	68,877	36,437	22,440
1876	36,140	25,319	10,821	1903	66,004	48,787	17,217	1930	61,003	37,971	23,032
1877	37,333	26,329	11,004	1904	66,442	48,957	17,485	1931	63,030	39,210	23,820
1878	39,396	28,174	11,222	1905	66,111	48,288	17,823	1932	66,801	40,905	24,896
1879	41,420	29,934	11,486	1906	86,009	46,779	18,230	1933	70,280	44,344	25,936
1880	43,347	31,693	11,754	1907	63,754	46,126	18,629	1934	74,369	47,438	26,931
1881	44,501	32,624	11,977	1908	61,989	42,997	18,992	1935	68,846	42,764	26,082
1882	45,738	33,604	12,234	1909	60,774	41,573	19,201	1936	67,847	42,651	25,196
1883	47,387	34,816	12,671	1910	58,993	39,543	19,450	1937	66,098	41,449	24,649
1884	49,804	36,921	12,883	1911	57,225	37,803	19,422	1938	66,249	40,783	24,896
1886	52,463	39,250	13,213	1912	55,675	36,158	19,517	1939	66,029	41,429	24,600
1886	54,868	41,390	13,478	1913	56,592	37,012	19,680	1940	68,197	43,271	24,926
1887	56,602	42,714	13,888	1914	69,461	39,640	19,821	1941	71,461	46,983	25,478
1888	58,699	44,249	14,360	1916	63,849	43,679	20,270	1942	75,162	48,764	26,398
1889	69,178	44,472	14,706	1916	67,438	46,686	20,762	1943	79,114	52,008	27,106
1890	60,014	46,014	15,000	1917	70,979	49,767	21,212	1944 2/	82,192	54,585	27,607
1891	59,968	44,835	15,133	1918	73,040	61,604	21,536	1945 2/	80,000	61,900	28,100
1892	58,126	42,949	15,177	1919	72,094	60,549	21,546				
1893	56,119	39,955	15,164	1920	70,400	48,946	21,466				

1/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Indicated October 26.

INSPECTED SLAUGHTER OF STEERS, AND COWS AND HEIFERS, UNITED STATES, 1921-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27171 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In 1944 slaughter of cows and heifers greatly exceeded steer slaughter. During the years 1939-43 breeding herds were being increased. Some reduction in breeding stock occurred in 1944. In 1945 a large slaughter of cows and heifers is expected as producers tend to reduce cattle numbers. Steer slaughter also probably will continue large in 1945. Data for federally inspected slaughter in 1943 and 1944 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. The addition of packing plants to Federal inspection has resulted in an increase in inspected slaughter relatively greater than the increase in total slaughter.

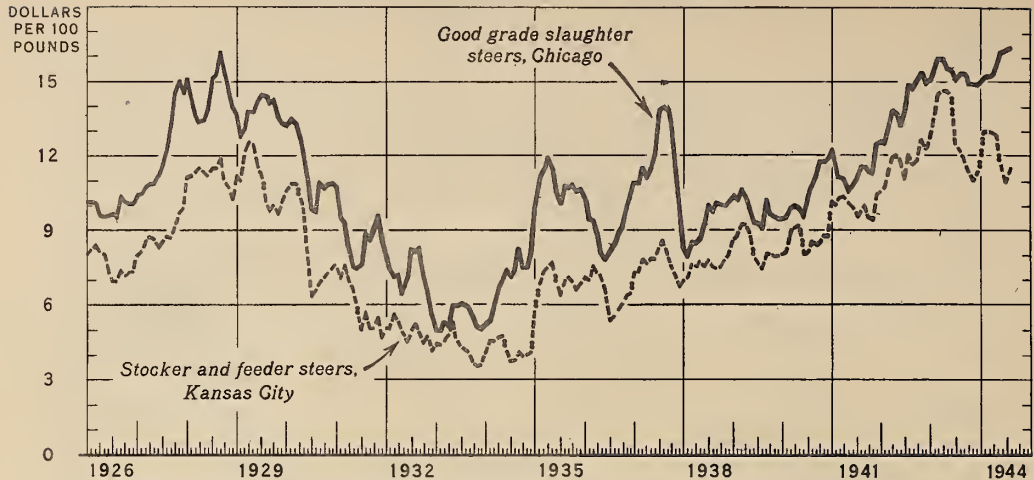
Inspected slaughter of steers, and cows and heifers, United States, 1921-44

Year	Steers	Cows and heifers	Year	Steers	Cows and heifers
Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1921	4,108	3,220	1933	4,506	5,812
1922	4,533	3,819	1934 ¹	4,763	4,838
1923	4,397	4,392	1935 ¹	3,856	5,412
1924	4,456	4,747	1936 ¹	4,798	5,727
1925	4,466	5,055	1937	4,037	5,626
1926	4,769	5,065	1938	4,517	4,861
1927	4,482	4,684	1939	4,588	4,446
1928	3,846	4,291	1940	4,866	4,481
1929	4,049	3,942	1941	5,459	4,992
1930	4,239	3,623	1942	6,019	5,854
1931	4,444	3,380	1943	5,737	5,516
1932	4,141	3,211	1944 ²	6,200	7,800

¹/ Excluding slaughter of animals purchased by Government in 1934, 1935, and 1936 in connection with drought relief activities.

²/ Indicated October 25.

PRICES OF STOCKER AND FEEDER STEERS, AND OF SLAUGHTER STEERS, 1926-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

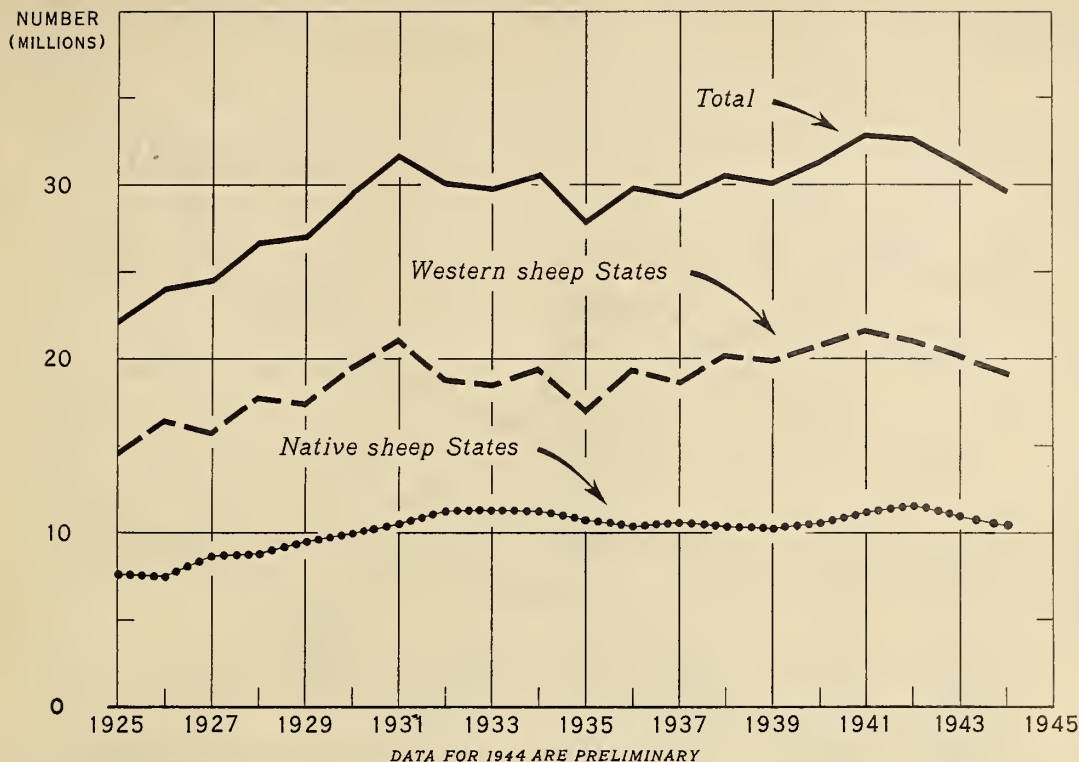
NEG. 35514 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Advances in prices of slaughter steers and declines in prices of stocker and feeder steers during 1944 resulted in a wider-than-usual spread between prices of these grades. The marketable supply of well-finished cattle in the fall of 1944 was the smallest in several years, and prices of such cattle were almost as high as the peak prices following World War I. Market supplies of well-finished cattle will increase next spring and prices may decline at that time.

Prices per 100 pounds of stocker and feeder steers and of slaughter steers, by months, 1926-44

Year	Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1926	8.00	8.21	8.35	8.13	8.04	7.42	8.93	6.91	7.34	7.19	7.28	7.31
1927	7.98	8.16	8.55	8.78	8.87	8.30	8.55	8.74	8.72	9.08	9.60	9.89
1928	11.14	11.22	11.31	11.49	11.32	11.18	11.48	11.52	11.88	11.08	10.77	10.25
1929	11.21	10.99	12.19	12.52	12.38	11.52	11.24	10.12	9.71	9.94	9.67	10.15
1930	10.54	10.89	10.89	10.39	9.84	7.78	6.30	6.57	6.88	7.08	7.23	7.44
1931	7.58	7.04	7.58	6.89	6.82	5.82	5.01	5.69	5.04	5.05	5.48	4.85
1932	5.08	5.04	5.62	5.29	4.93	4.54	4.97	5.23	4.82	4.47	4.72	4.12
1933	4.45	4.37	4.58	4.79	5.28	4.88	4.33	4.20	4.06	3.88	3.51	3.57
1934	4.00	4.55	4.55	4.89	4.75	4.08	3.71	3.78	4.05	3.92	3.98	4.07
1935	5.92	8.88	7.28	7.48	7.89	8.88	6.32	6.91	7.06	8.88	6.52	8.83
1936	7.07	6.95	7.51	7.23	7.12	8.56	5.34	5.53	5.81	8.01	8.32	8.48
1937	7.28	7.52	7.84	7.65	7.86	7.87	8.28	8.58	8.09	7.58	7.14	8.71
1938	8.98	7.04	7.60	7.55	7.72	7.51	7.80	7.54	7.42	7.47	7.77	8.00
1939	8.52	8.79	9.18	9.21	8.89	7.94	7.61	7.43	8.02	8.04	7.95	7.96
1940	8.07	8.12	8.97	9.08	9.18	8.05	8.09	8.53	8.41	8.52	8.81	8.78
1941	10.18	10.00	10.29	10.33	10.08	9.90	9.59	9.79	9.98	9.53	9.35	10.48
1942	10.57	10.89	11.47	11.93	12.00	11.83	11.09	12.05	11.64	11.83	12.62	12.24
1943	12.67	13.49	14.49	14.58	14.80	14.38	12.48	12.17	11.81	11.38	10.97	11.29
1944	11.60	12.95	13.06	12.78	12.84	11.85	10.93	11.50				
Year	Good grade beef steers, sold out of first hands at Chicago for slaughter											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1926	10.12	10.13	10.07	9.57	9.52	9.57	9.63	9.50	10.33	10.12	10.06	10.05
1927	10.39	10.48	10.74	10.87	10.92	11.22	11.77	12.21	13.31	14.49	15.04	14.53
1928	15.11	14.21	13.59	13.38	13.40	13.82	15.11	15.29	18.09	15.42	14.71	13.91
1929	13.83	12.71	13.12	13.78	13.78	14.21	14.49	14.40	14.13	14.22	13.58	13.31
1930	13.23	13.49	13.29	12.70	12.08	11.08	9.81	9.78	10.89	10.70	10.85	10.91
1931	10.72	9.42	9.26	8.38	7.51	7.48	7.80	8.81	8.86	8.95	9.58	8.52
1932	7.99	7.47	7.08	7.11	8.44	7.01	8.13	8.13	8.21	7.21	8.56	5.58
1933	4.97	4.99	5.28	5.15	5.94	5.95	6.03	5.98	5.89	5.56	5.11	5.06
1934	5.20	5.37	5.97	6.62	8.95	7.31	7.12	7.39	8.20	7.52	7.50	8.04
1935	9.90	11.11	11.43	11.91	11.54	10.57	10.04	10.71	10.70	10.81	10.55	10.62
1936	10.28	9.47	9.31	8.83	8.07	7.80	8.18	8.41	8.46	9.10	9.95	10.58
1937	10.88	10.90	11.51	11.15	11.46	11.98	13.83	13.97	13.88	13.39	11.42	9.89
1938	8.29	7.91	8.49	8.49	8.69	9.15	9.98	9.89	10.03	10.01	9.99	10.18
1939	10.55	10.23	10.64	10.33	9.92	9.29	9.26	9.03	10.20	9.88	9.52	9.44
1940	9.44	9.53	9.86	10.01	9.92	9.57	10.29	10.82	11.15	11.72	11.73	11.88
1941	12.21	11.64	11.12	11.07	10.54	10.74	11.11	11.58	11.58	11.38	11.24	12.41
1942	12.54	12.47	13.03	13.83	13.65	13.12	13.75	14.87	14.63	15.07	15.40	14.90
1943	15.05	15.53	15.92	15.91	15.59	15.50	15.08	15.29	15.27	14.92	14.98	14.89
1944	15.00	15.12	15.23	15.33	15.73	18.23	16.35	18.42				

UNITED STATES LAMB CROP, 1925-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43233

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

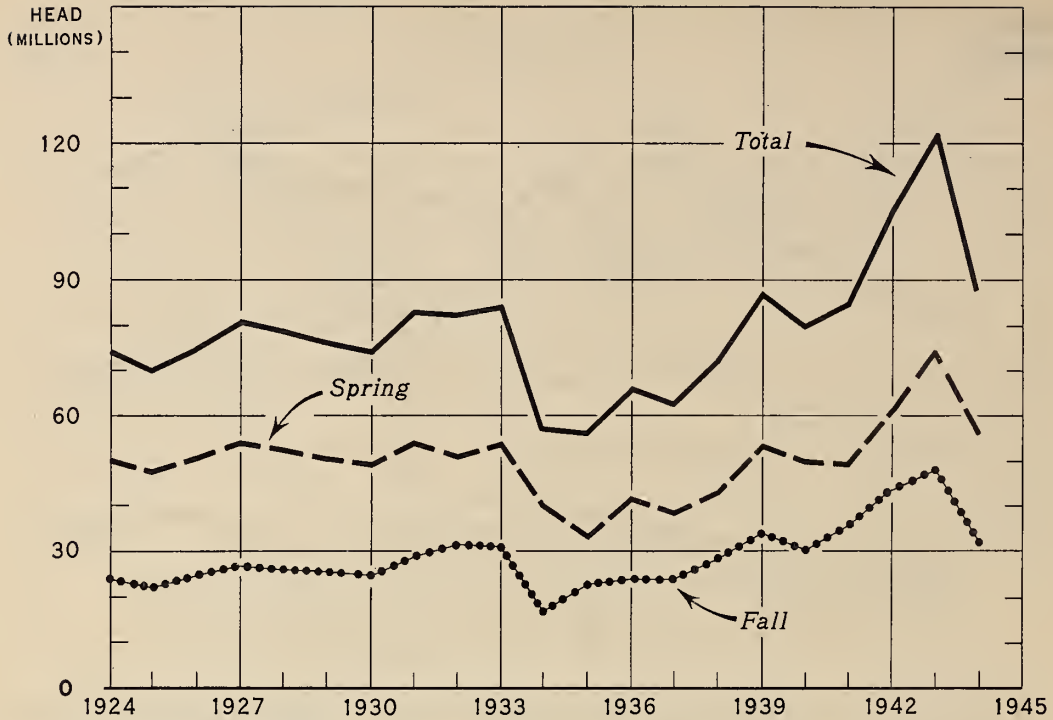
The 1944 lamb crop was 5-1/2 percent smaller than the 1943 crop and was the third smallest since 1930. The lamb crop in Texas was larger in 1944 than in 1943, but all other important sheep States produced a smaller number of lambs. The number of ewes on farms and ranches January 1, 1945 probably will be less than a year earlier, and the lamb crop is likely to show a further reduction in 1945.

United States lamb crop, 1925-1944

Year	Native sheep States	Western States	United States
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1925	7,620	14,575	22,195
1926	7,554	16,404	23,958
1927	8,697	15,763	24,460
1928	8,818	17,741	26,559
1929	9,467	17,436	26,903
1930	9,997	19,470	29,467
1931	10,537	21,078	31,615
1932	11,264	18,771	30,035
1933	11,286	18,497	29,783
1934	11,243	19,355	30,598
1935	10,791	17,022	27,813
1936	10,397	19,336	29,733
1937	10,657	18,618	29,275
1938	10,367	20,152	30,519
1939	10,237	19,846	30,083
1940	10,541	20,726	31,267
1941	11,190	21,664	32,854
1942	11,551	21,053	32,604
1943	11,108	20,202	31,310
1944 1/	10,362	19,241	29,603

1/ Preliminary

SPRING, FALL, AND TOTAL PIG CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1924-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39337

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

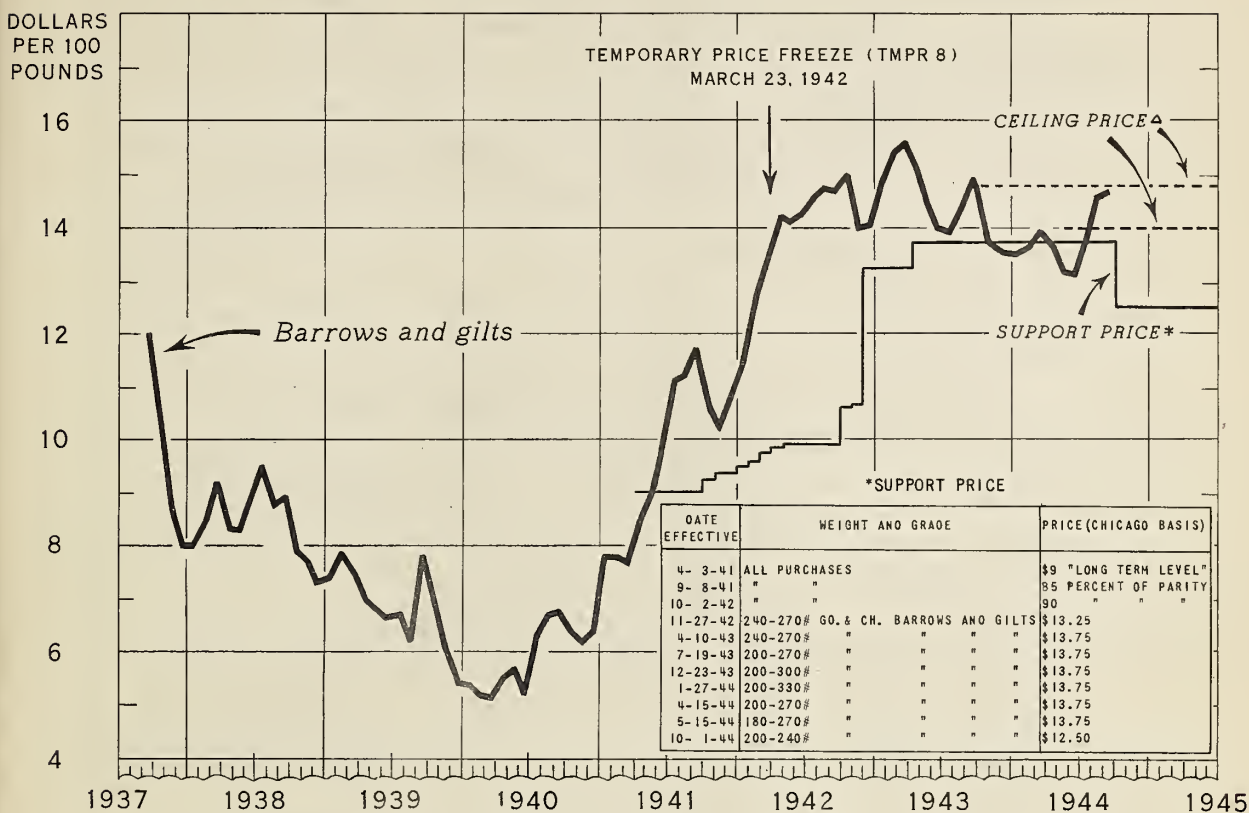
Almost 56 million pigs were saved in the spring of 1944, a reduction of 24 percent from the record spring crop in 1943. The fall pig crop is indicated to be about 32 million head, the smallest since 1940, and 33 percent less than a year earlier. An annual pig crop of 88 million head in 1944 would be the third largest on record. Present indications point to a total pig crop in 1945 not greatly different from that in 1944.

Spring and fall pig crops, United States, 1924-44

Year	Spring	Fall	Total
1924	50,218	23,847	74,065
1925	47,859	22,451	70,310
1926	50,579	24,865	75,444
1927	54,502	26,744	81,246
1928	52,390	26,292	78,682
1929	50,479	25,646	76,125
1930	49,332	24,803	74,135
1931	53,984	29,192	83,176
1932	51,031	31,494	82,525
1933	53,460	30,740	84,200
1934	39,698	17,068	56,766
1935	32,884	23,260	56,144
1936	41,422	24,303	65,725
1937	38,525	23,994	62,519
1938	43,289	28,566	71,855
1939	53,238	33,714	86,952
1940	49,567	30,273	79,840
1941	49,234	35,493	84,727
1942	60,902	43,657	104,559
1943	73,911	47,785	121,696
1944	^{1/} 55,925	^{2/} 32,000	87,925

^{1/} Preliminary^{2/} Indications based on breeding intentions reports.

PRICE OF BARROWS AND GILTS PURCHASED AT CHICAGO, 1937-44



^ΔCEILING PRICE \$14.75 ON ALL HOGS OCTOBER 4, 1943-MAY 14, 1944. SAME CEILING FOR HOGS WEIGHING 240 POUNDS OR LESS BEGINNING MAY 15, 1944, BUT CEILING ON HEAVIER HOGS REDUCED TO \$14.00. EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 30, 1944 CEILING FOR HOGS OVER 270 POUNDS \$14.00, HOGS WEIGHING 270 POUNDS OR LESS \$14.75.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43313

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

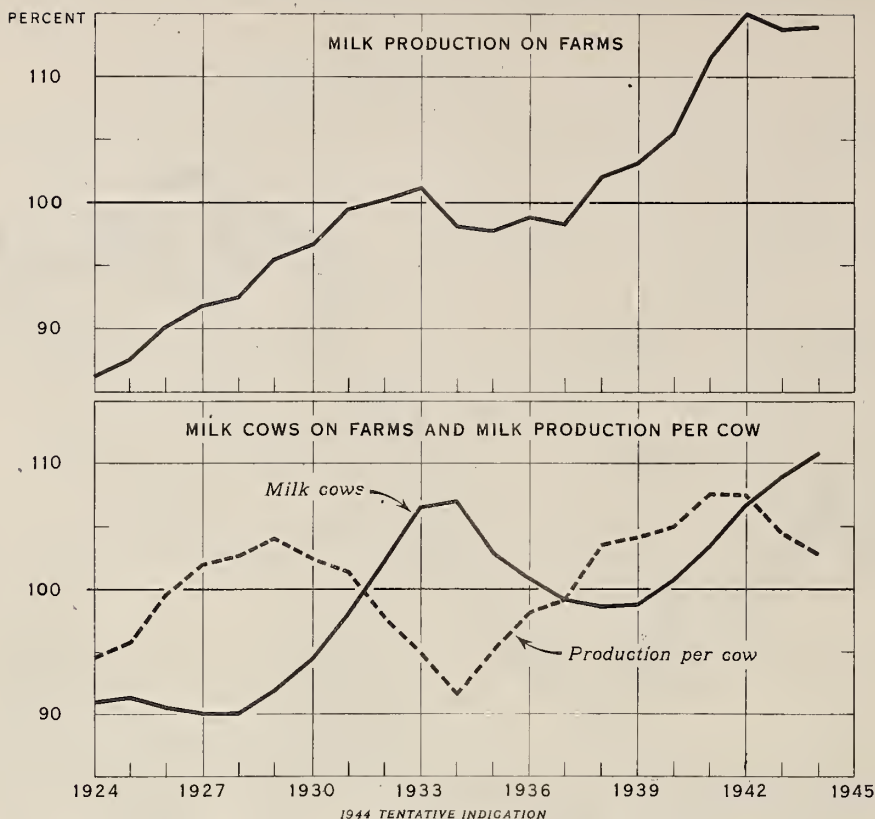
Hog prices showed considerable weakness in late 1943 and during the first half of 1944, with prices of hogs outside the support-weight range declining materially. Prices strengthened, however, in mid-1944 when marketings decreased seasonally. Hog supplies will be smaller in 1945 than in 1944 and hog prices probably will continue high next year.

Price of barrows and gilts purchased at Chicago, 1937-44

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1937									11.97	10.34	8.72	7.98
1938	7.98	8.40	9.19	8.32	8.26	8.84	9.49	8.75	8.90	7.93	7.68	7.30
1939	7.37	7.86	7.49	7.00	6.82	6.63	6.67	6.21	7.77	7.04	6.04	5.45
1940	5.40	5.19	5.13	5.48	5.70	5.17	6.31	6.69	6.76	6.35	6.16	6.37
1941	7.81	7.78	7.69	8.44	9.00	9.88	11.12	11.23	11.67	10.63	10.22	10.75
1942	11.44	12.65	13.42	14.20	14.09	14.26	14.55	14.74	14.67	14.97	13.94	14.03
1943	14.85	15.38	15.61	15.15	14.46	13.95	13.87	14.42	14.94	14.66	13.74	13.55
1944	13.51	13.64	13.98	13.66	13.16	13.11	13.72	14.58	14.69			

MILK COWS, AND MILK PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1924-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39573

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The 1944 average number of milk cows is 2 percent above the previous record of 1943, but total milk production is expected to be about the same because of a decline in milk production per cow. This decline in production per cow is due to the lowest percentage of cows milked in about 20 years, and poorer pasture conditions in 1944 than in 1943.

If returns to dairy farmers, including production payments, continue at 1944 levels, milk production in 1945 may equal the previous record production of 119 billion pounds reached in 1941.

Milk cows and milk production on farms, United States, 1924-44

Year	Cow numbers and production			Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)		
	Milk cows	Milk	Total milk	Milk cows	Milk	Total
	1/	production	production	2/	production	milk
	Thousands	Pounds	Million pounds	per cow	per cow	production
1924	21,417	4,167	89,240	91.0	94.6	86.1
1925	21,503	4,218	90,699	91.3	95.8	87.5
1926	21,312	4,379	93,325	90.5	99.5	90.1
1927	21,191	4,491	95,172	90.0	102.0	91.8
1928	21,223	4,516	95,843	90.1	102.6	92.8
1929	21,618	4,579	98,988	91.8	104.0	95.5
1930	22,218	4,508	100,158	94.4	102.4	96.7
1931	23,108	4,459	103,029	98.1	101.3	99.4
1932	24,105	4,307	103,810	102.4	97.8	100.2
1933	25,062	4,180	104,762	106.4	94.9	101.1
1934	25,198	4,033	101,621	107.0	91.6	98.1
1935	24,187	4,184	101,205	102.7	95.0	97.7
1936	23,727	4,316	102,410	100.8	98.0	98.8
1937	23,340	4,366	101,908	99.1	99.2	98.3
1938	23,215	4,558	105,807	98.6	103.5	102.1
1939	23,273	4,589	106,792	98.8	104.2	103.1
1940	23,684	4,624	109,510	100.6	105.0	105.7
1941	24,361	4,741	115,498	103.5	107.7	111.5
1942	25,167	4,738	119,240	106.9	107.5	115.1
1943 3/	25,561	4,604	118,140	109.0	104.6	114.0
1944 4/	26,110	4,525	118,150	110.3	102.8	114.1

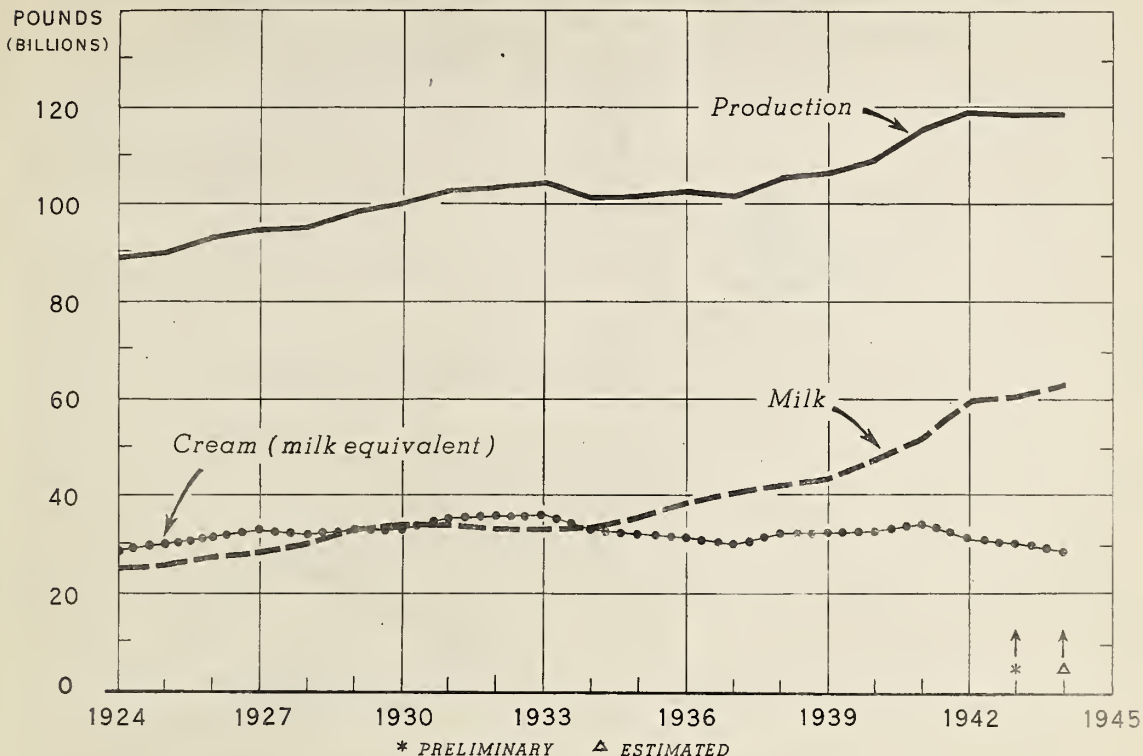
1/ Average number on farms during year excluding heifers that have not freshened.

2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up till the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Tentative indication.

MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS AND QUANTITIES SOLD WHOLESALE, AS WHOLE MILK AND AS CREAM, UNITED STATES, 1924-44



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From 1924 to 1942 milk production on farms showed an upward trend except for the drought period of 1934-1937. The 1943 and expected 1944 milk production is slightly below the 1942 peak of 119 billion pounds.

Accompanying this upward trend in milk production has been a shift in the method of marketing, especially pronounced since 1934. A greater proportion of the milk produced is being sold as whole milk instead of as cream or for other uses, because of the increased demand resulting from the growth of urban population, higher incomes, and in the last 3 years, large requirements for nonfat milk solids for military and lend-lease use.

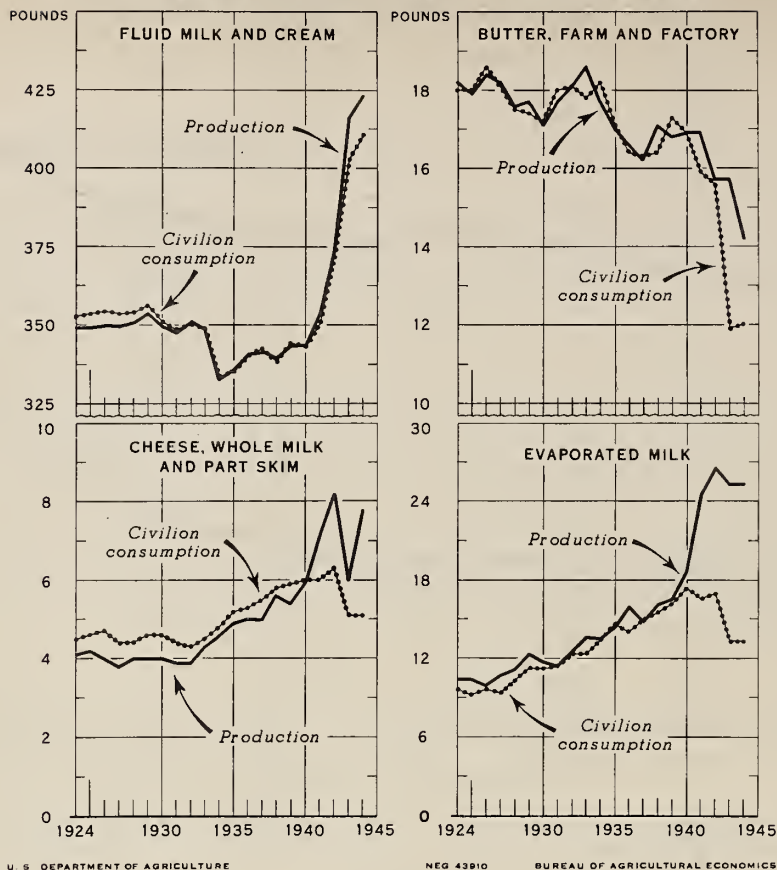
Milk: Production on farms and quantities sold wholesale as whole milk and as cream, United States, 1924-44

Year	Milk : production : on farms	Milk : sold : wholesale	Cream : sold : wholesale	Year	Milk : production : on farms	Milk : sold : wholesale	Cream : sold : wholesale
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1924	89,240	25,907	29,366	1935	101,205	35,647	32,564
1925	90,699	26,830	30,417	1936	102,410	38,777	31,904
1926	93,325	27,707	32,123	1937	101,908	40,470	30,644
1927	95,172	28,600	33,366	1938	105,807	42,657	32,728
1928	95,843	30,367	32,814	1939	106,792	43,801	32,987
1929	98,988	33,347	33,808	1940	109,510	47,166	33,057
1930	100,158	34,497	33,974	1941	115,498	52,219	34,226
1931	103,029	34,614	35,468	1942	119,240	59,235	31,662
1932	103,810	33,501	36,095	1943 ^{1/}	118,140	60,101	30,656
1933	104,762	33,705	36,524	1944 ^{2/}	118,250	63,035	28,500
1934	101,621	33,869	33,867				

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Estimated.

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FLUID MILK
AND CREAM, AND SPECIFIED DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1924-44



Prior to 1941 the difference between per capita production and consumption of milk and other dairy products was due to exports, imports, and changes in stock position. Since 1941, consumption by the armed forces must also be taken into consideration.

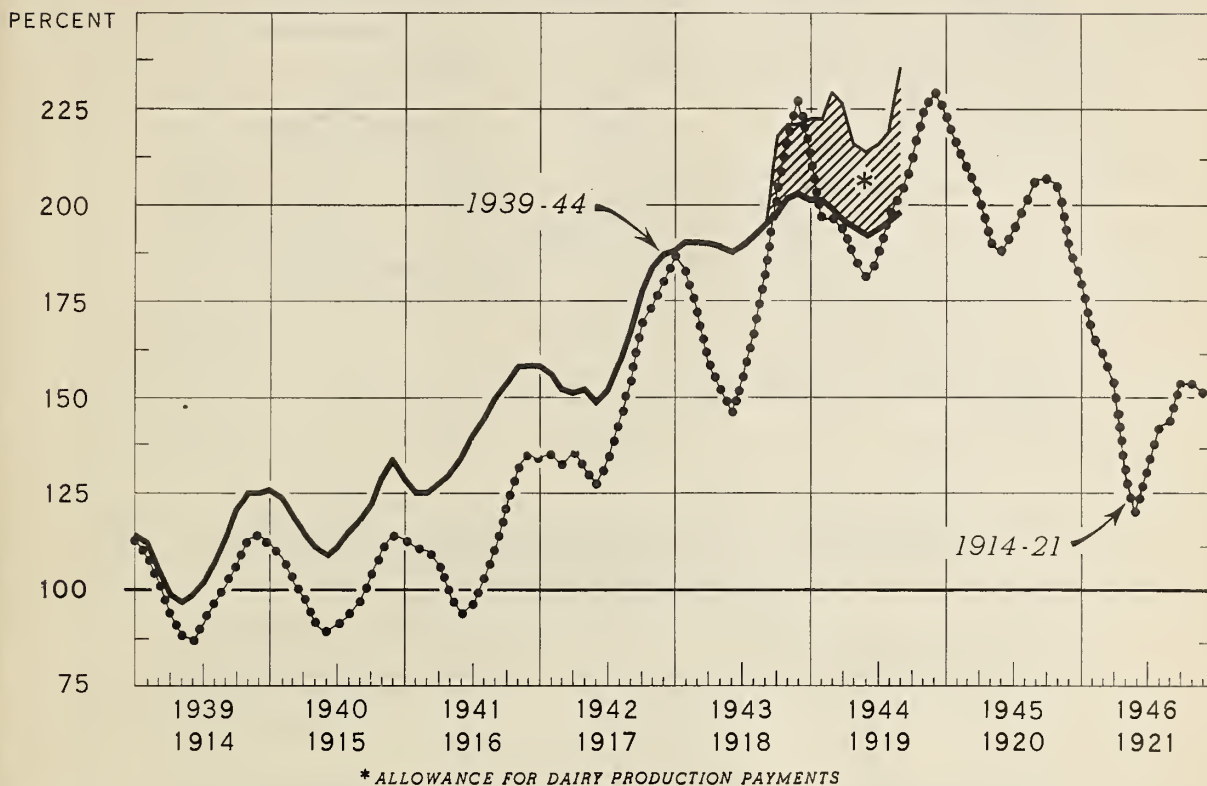
Because of high consumer income, consumption of fluid milk and cream in 1944 is indicated at a record of over 410 pounds per capita. Creamery butter output is the lowest in 20 years, and civilian per capita consumption of butter in 1943 and 1944 has been the lowest in over half a century. Military and lend-lease procurement of cheese and evaporated milk has resulted in a decrease in civilian consumption of those products, despite increased production.

Per capita production and consumption of fluid milk and cream
and specified dairy products, 1924-44

Year	Butter		Cheese		Evaporated milk		Fluid milk and cream	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1924	18.2	18.0	4.1	4.5	10.4	9.6	349.0	352.7
1925	17.9	18.0	4.2	4.6	10.4	9.2	349.0	353.5
1926	18.4	18.6	4.0	4.7	9.9	9.6	349.8	354.4
1927	18.2	18.1	3.8	4.4	10.7	9.4	349.4	353.3
1928	17.6	17.5	4.0	4.4	11.1	10.3	350.8	353.9
1929	17.7	17.4	4.0	4.6	12.3	11.2	353.8	356.3
1930	17.1	17.2	4.0	4.6	11.7	11.2	349.6	350.9
1931	17.7	18.0	3.9	4.4	11.4	11.4	347.2	348.4
1932	18.1	18.1	3.9	4.3	12.6	12.3	351.0	350.3
1933	18.6	17.8	4.3	4.6	13.6	12.3	348.8	348.8
1934	17.7	18.2	4.6	4.8	13.5	13.4	332.6	323.4
1935	17.0	17.1	4.9	5.2	14.4	14.6	335.7	336.4
1936	16.6	16.4	5.0	6.3	16.9	14.0	340.9	340.6
1937	16.2	16.3	5.0	5.5	14.7	14.9	341.3	342.5
1938	17.1	16.4	5.6	5.8	16.1	15.5	339.5	338.3
1939	16.8	17.3	5.4	5.9	16.5	16.2	343.3	344.0
1940	16.9	16.9	5.9	6.0	18.6	17.4	343.2	343.1
1941	16.9	15.9	7.1	6.0	24.5	16.6	353.5	350.6
1942	15.7	15.6	8.2	6.3	26.6	16.9	374.2	371.8
1943	15.7	11.9	6.0	5.1	25.3	13.3	416.1	402.6
1944	14.2	12.0	7.8	5.1	25.3	13.3	423.2	410.9

DAIRY PRODUCTS: PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1914-21 AND 1939-44

INDEX NUMBERS (AUGUST 1909-JULY 1914=100)



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NEG. 43912

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

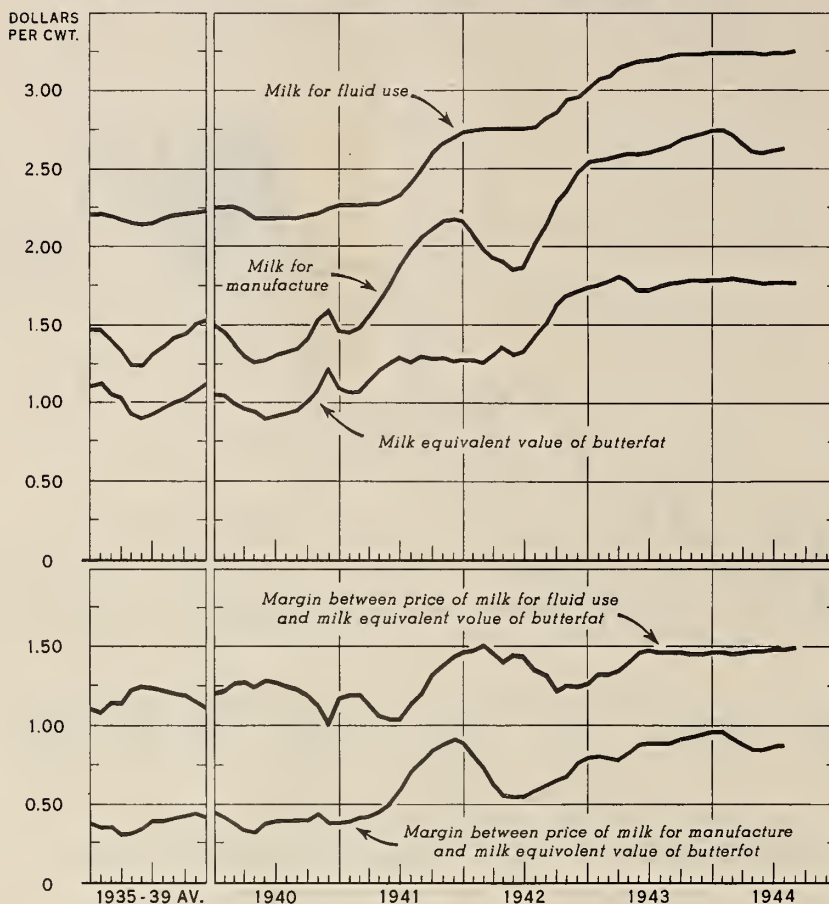
Dairy products: Prices received by farmers, United States, by months, 1914-21 and 1939-44

Index numbers (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1914	113	108	102	94	88	87	91	97	101	107	113	114
1915	112	108	102	98	91	89	91	93	97	104	111	114
1916	113	111	110	106	98	94	97	103	111	123	132	135
1917	134	135	132	136	131	127	133	144	154	169	174	180
1918	187	183	173	159	152	146	155	167	184	203	217	227
1919	214	196	196	192	185	180	187	197	203	212	224	229
1920	224	215	209	202	190	187	193	200	207	207	206	188
1921	181	166	161	153	130	120	130	143	144	154	154	151
1939	114	112	105	99	97	99	102	107	114	121	125	125
1940	126	124	119	115	111	109	111	115	118	122	129	134
1941	128	125	125	127	130	134	140	144	150	154	158	158
1942	158	156	152	151	152	149	152	159	167	177	184	187
1943	188	190	190	190	189	187	189	192	195	198	202	203
1944	201	201	199	196	194	192	194	196	198			

The index of prices received by farmers for dairy products was about the same at the outbreak of both World Wars. But if dairy production payments are included, the index has been generally at a higher level during World War II than in corresponding months of World War I. Specified ceiling prices, in effect on various dairy products beginning in 1943, have tended to reduce seasonal fluctuations. However, with an increased proportion of milk going to Class I use in the winter months, some seasonal variation in the price index remains. Prices of dairy products are expected to continue high in 1945.

**PRICES PAID BY DISTRIBUTORS FOR MILK FOR FLUID USE, BY
CONDENSERIES FOR MILK FOR MANUFACTURE, AND BY CREAMERIES
FOR BUTTERFAT, UNITED STATES, 1935-39 AVERAGE, AND 1940-44**



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NEG 43449

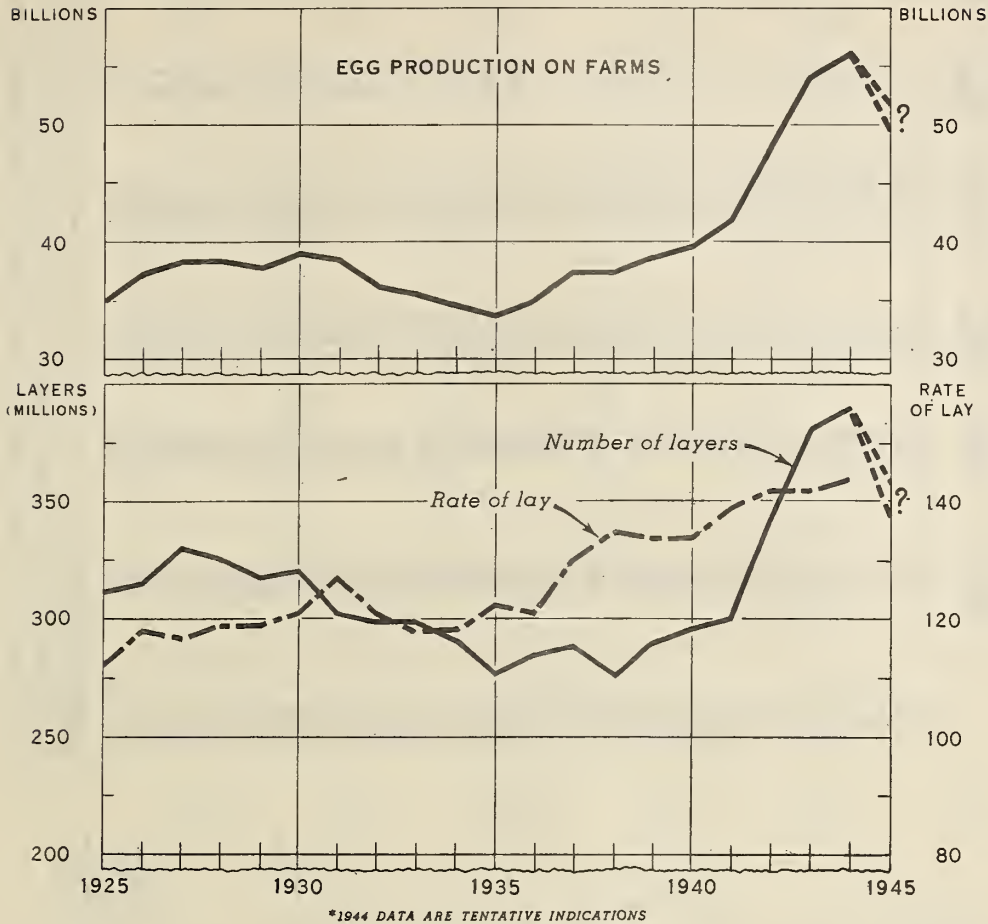
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1940 through 1944 prices paid by fluid milk distributors and condenseries, especially the latter, rose more than the milk equivalent price of butterfat. This was largely due to the increased emphasis on the nonfat solids in whole milk to meet expanding civilian, military, and lend-lease requirements.

Prices paid by distributors for milk for fluid use by condenseries for milk for manufacture and
by creameries for butterfat, United States, 1935-39 average and 1940-44

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Milk for fluid use per cwt. (containing 3.5 percent butterfat)												
1935-39	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.17	2.15	2.14	2.15	2.18	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23
1940	2.25	2.25	2.26	2.23	2.19	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.24
1941	2.25	2.26	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.29	2.32	2.40	2.49	2.50	2.55	2.70
1942	2.73	2.74	2.76	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.82	2.85	2.93	2.95
1943	3.00	3.07	3.09	3.14	3.16	3.19	3.10	3.20	3.22	3.23	3.23	3.23
1944	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.23	3.24	3.24	3.25			
Milk for manufacture per cwt. (containing 3.5 percent butterfat)												
1935-39	1.47	1.47	1.40	1.33	1.24	1.24	1.31	1.35	1.41	1.44	1.51	1.53
1940	1.50	1.46	1.38	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.52	1.59
1941	1.46	1.45	1.49	1.59	1.59	1.75	1.87	1.97	2.09	2.12	2.19	2.17
1942	2.19	2.03	1.98	1.92	1.90	1.95	1.99	2.01	2.13	2.29	2.35	2.47
1943	2.53	2.55	2.55	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.92	2.94	2.98	2.70	2.72
1944	2.74	2.74	2.71	2.65	2.51	2.60	2.82	2.83				
Milk equivalent value of butterfat per cwt. (3.5 times price of butterfat)												
1935-39	1.10	1.12	1.05	1.03	.93	.90	.92	.95	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.12
1940	1.06	1.04	.99	.99	.94	.90	.91	.93	.95	1.01	1.08	1.22
1941	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.21	1.23	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.29
1942	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.35	1.31	1.32	1.42	1.51	1.53	1.59	1.71
1943	1.74	1.75	1.77	1.80	1.77	1.72	1.72	1.74	1.79	1.77	1.79	1.70
1944	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.78	1.78			
Margins between price of milk for fluid use and milk equivalent price of butterfat												
1935-39	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.14	1.22	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.20	1.19	1.15	1.11
1940	1.20	1.21	1.25	1.27	1.24	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.19	1.13	1.02
1941	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.13	1.08	1.04	1.14	1.20	1.32	1.39	1.44	1.44
1942	1.46	1.47	1.50	1.45	1.40	1.44	1.43	1.34	1.31	1.22	1.25	1.24
1943	1.25	1.32	1.32	1.34	1.39	1.49	1.47	1.49	1.48	1.45	1.45	1.45
1944	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.49	1.48	1.49			
Margins between price of milk for manufacture and price of milk equivalent price of butterfat												
1935-39	.37	.35	.35	.30	.31	.34	.39	.41	.42	.44	.41	.41
1940	.45	.41	.37	.33	.32	.37	.39	.39	.39	.39	.44	.37
1941	.37	.33	.41	.42	.45	.50	.59	.71	.77	.84	.88	.91
1942	.39	.51	.73	.62	.55	.54	.54	.59	.52	.65	.57	.75
1943	.79	.90	.79	.78	.82	.87	.99	.88	.99	.91	.92	.94
1944	.96	.95	.92	.87	.84	.84	.86	.87				

EGG PRODUCTION ON FARMS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF LAYERS, AND RATE OF LAY, UNITED STATES, 1925-44 *



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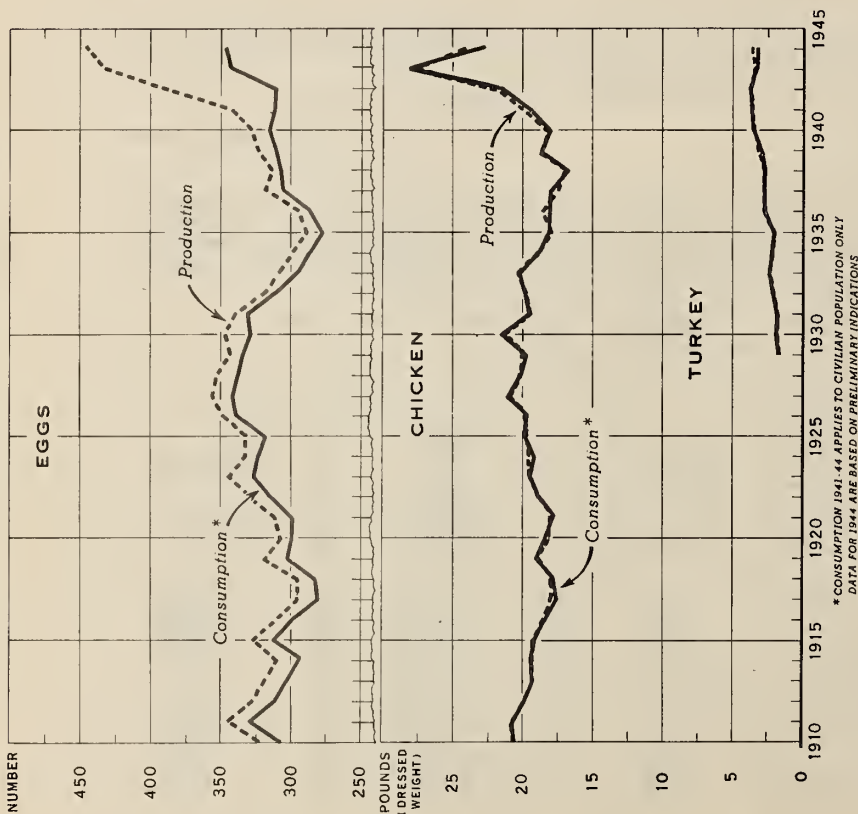
Farm egg production in 1944 is expected to total slightly over 58 billion eggs, 4 percent above the previous record in 1943, and 48 percent higher than the 1933-42 average. The increases in egg production since 1941 were mainly due to sharp rises in the number of layers. However, improvement in the rate of lay has also accounted for part of the increased production. Egg production in 1945 is expected to be 8 to 12 percent less than in 1944.

Eggs: Production on farms, average number of layers, and rate of lay,
United States, 1925-44

Year	Average number of layers per year	Rate of lay	Farm egg production	Year	Average number of layers per year	Rate of lay	Farm egg production
	Thousands	Eggs	Million		Thousands	Eggs	Million
1925	311,542	112	34,969	1935	278,408	122	33,609
1928	315,051	118	37,248	1936	284,886	121	34,534
1927	329,575	117	38,827	1937	288,003	130	37,564
1928	328,129	119	38,659	1938	275,918	135	37,356
1929	317,639	119	37,921	1939	289,555	134	38,843
1930	321,893	121	39,067	1940	296,325	134	39,585
1931	303,008	127	38,532	1941	300,824	139	41,785
1932	299,055	121	36,298	1942	340,364	142	48,331
1933	299,717	118	35,514	1943	380,712	142	54,165
1934	290,878	118	34,429	1944 1/	390,000	144	56,535

1/ Tentative indications.

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF EGGS, CHICKEN, AND TURKEY, UNITED STATES, 1910-44



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Prior to 1941, difference between per capita production and consumption of eggs were due mainly to the use of eggs for hatching. Since 1941, production of eggs has been in excess about 30 percent to meet military requirements and the heavy procurement of dried eggs for lend-lease. Production of eggs per person in 1944 is by far the largest on record and exceeds the record-breaking civilian consumption per capita by nearly 100 eggs. Production of eggs will be smaller in 1945 than in 1944. But purchase of dried eggs for lend-lease also may decline and more eggs may be available for civilian consumption than in 1944.

Per capita consumption and production of eggs, chicken, and turkey, United States, 1910-44

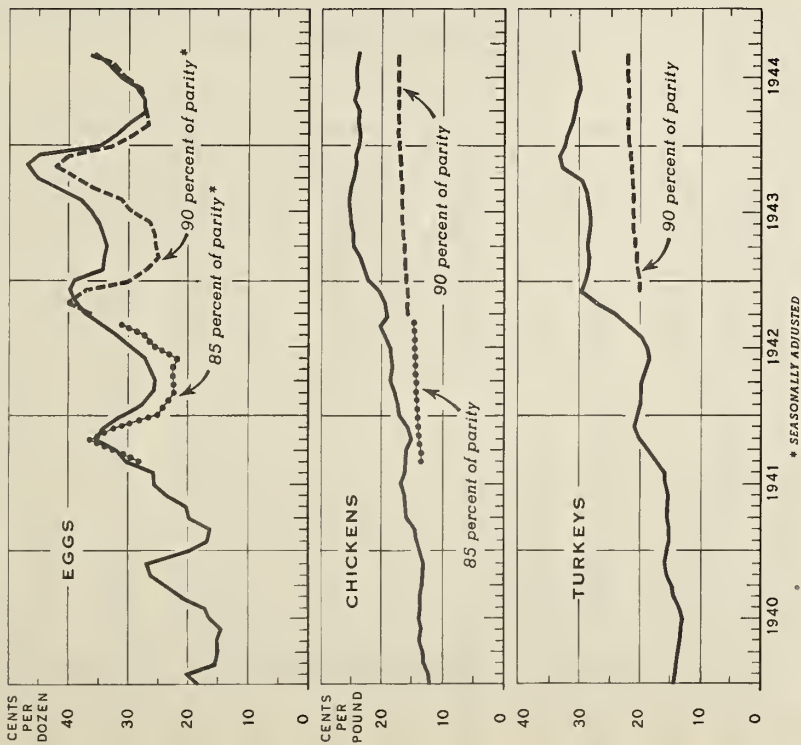
Year	Eggs		Chicken 1/		Turkey 1/	
	Per capita Consumption 2/ : tion 2/	Per capita Production : tion 2/	Per capita Consumption 2/ : tion 2/	Per capita Production : tion 2/	Per capita Consumption 2/ : tion 2/	Per capita Production : tion 2/
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1910	306	321	20.6	20.6	---	---
1911	329	345	20.8	20.8	---	---
1912	311	327	19.9	19.9	---	---
1913	303	318	19.4	19.4	---	---
1914	295	310	19.3	19.3	---	---
1915	313	327	19.2	19.2	---	---
1916	281	311	18.4	18.4	---	---
1917	284	295	17.7	18.0	---	---
1918	303	319	17.8	18.1	---	---
1919	299	307	19.0	18.8	---	---
1920	299	312	18.3	18.1	---	---
1921	316	330	17.8	18.0	---	---
1922	327	344	18.9	18.9	---	---
1923	324	333	19.4	19.4	---	---
1924	318	332	19.2	19.5	---	---
1925	339	349	19.8	19.7	---	---
1926	342	357	19.7	19.9	---	---
1927	338	353	21.0	20.8	---	---
1928	334	343	20.2	20.1	1.7	1.7
1929	329	347	19.8	21.2	1.8	1.7
1930	331	340	21.5	19.4	1.7	1.7
1931	311	318	19.4	19.6	2.1	2.1
1932	295	309	19.7	20.4	2.4	2.4
1933	287	298	20.3	18.8	2.2	2.2
1934	278	289	18.8	17.9	2.1	2.1
1935	287	295	18.1	18.6	2.7	2.8
1936	306	319	18.1	17.5	2.7	2.7
1937	308	314	18.0	16.9	2.7	2.7
1938	311	324	18.8	18.6	3.0	3.2
1939	316	328	18.6	18.2	3.6	3.6
1940	311	343	19.4	19.7	3.6	3.5
1941	311	392	21.5	22.0	3.7	3.7
1942	343	446	28.1	27.8	3.2	3.4
1943	347	446	22.7	24.0	3.2	3.6
1944 3/						

1/ Dressed weight.

2/ Consumption 1941-44 applies to civilian population only.

3/ Tentative estimates based on preliminary indications as of Sept. 1944.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR EGGS, CHICKENS, AND TURKEYS, UNITED STATES, 1940-44, AND PRICES AT 85 PERCENT AND 90 PERCENT OF PARITY FOR SELECTED PERIODS



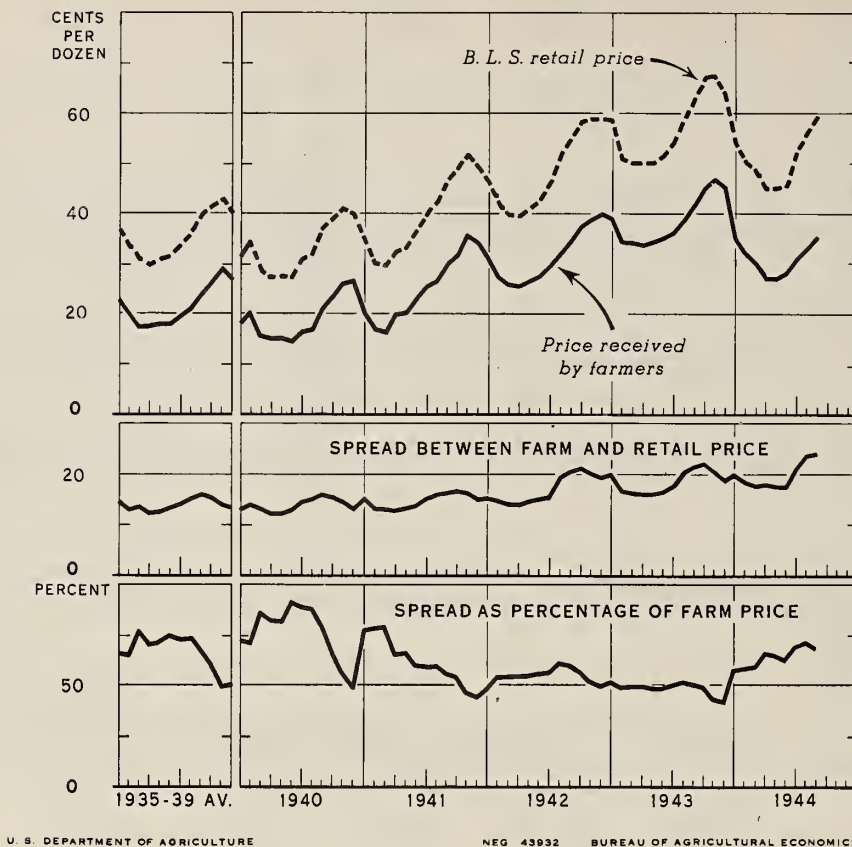
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Prices received by farmers for turkeys and chickens have been well above 85 and 90 percent of parity, the minimum levels specified by law for price support purposes. Egg prices during 1944 averaged slightly over 90 percent of parity, although in some months prices were below 90 percent of parity as seasonally adjusted. Turkey prices are likely to be well maintained in 1945, but prices of chickens and eggs may average slightly lower than in 1944.

Prices received by farmers for eggs, chickens, and turkeys, United States, 1940-44, and prices at 85 percent and 90 percent of parity (for selected periods).

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Eggs, prices received by farmers, per dozen												
1940	18.3	20.2	15.4	15.0	15.1	14.4	16.4	17.2	21.0	23.7	26.2	26.8
1941	19.7	16.8	16.4	19.7	20.1	23.2	25.6	26.3	30.3	31.3	35.5	34.1
1942	31.3	27.5	25.8	25.6	26.5	27.4	29.5	32.2	34.7	37.4	38.9	35.7
1943	39.0	34.2	34.0	33.7	34.2	35.2	36.3	36.8	41.6	45.2	47.1	44.9
1944	34.6	31.9	30.1	27.1	27.2	28.1	31.2	33.0	35.5			
Eggs, price at 85 percent of parity, September 1941-September 1942 and 90 percent of parity October 1942-September 1944												
1941	25.0	23.5	22.2	22.3	22.4	21.6	25.4	26.8	31.1	32.3	36.3	32.1
1942	29.9	26.9	24.9	25.4	25.6	26.5	29.5	31.1	35.6	36.4	40.2	37.4
1943	32.5	29.1	26.5	26.9	27.4	28.4	30.6	32.3	36.3	38.7	42.1	39.9
Chickens, price received by farmers, per pound												
1940	12.2	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.7	13.3	13.1	13.0
1941	13.7	14.0	14.4	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.5	15.8
1942	17.0	17.4	18.0	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.6	20.3	19.5	19.6	20.5
1943	22.1	22.8	23.6	24.6	24.7	25.1	25.3	25.6	25.2	24.6	24.3	24.4
1944	23.9	23.7	23.8	23.7	24.4	23.8	24.2	24.1	23.7			
Chickens, price at 85 percent of parity September 1941-September 1942 and 90 percent of parity October 1942-September 1944												
1941	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	13.4	13.7	13.8
1942	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	15.7	15.8	15.9
1943	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	16.9	17.0	17.1
Turkeys, price received by farmers, per pound												
1940	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.9	13.4	14.3	14.7	15.5	15.9
1941	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	16.4	15.8	16.1	17.5	18.3	20.2	20.9
1942	20.5	20.0	19.9	19.3	19.1	18.6	18.9	19.9	21.7	23.9	27.0	29.7
1943	29.2	28.7	28.7	28.3	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.8	29.0	29.9	32.7	33.3
1944	32.4	32.0	31.3	30.7	30.5	30.0	30.1	30.7	31.1			
Turkey, price at 90 percent of parity, October 1942-September 1944												
1942	20.5	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	20.1
1943	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
1944	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0

EGGS: PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, B. L. S. RETAIL PRICE, SPREAD
BETWEEN FARM AND RETAIL PRICE, AND FARM PRICE AS
PERCENTAGE OF RETAIL PRICE, UNITED STATES,
1935-39 AVERAGE, 1940-44

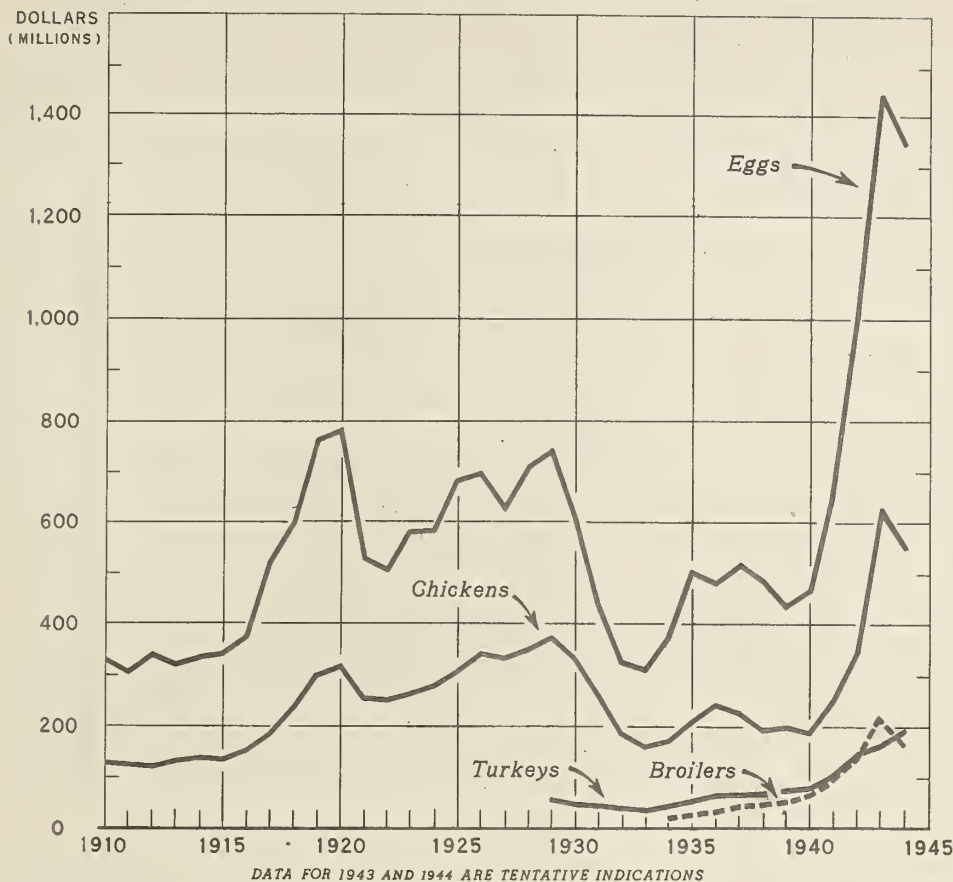


For the first 9 months of 1944 the average cents-per-dozen spread between farm and retail price of eggs was greater than for the same period in the 4 preceding years or the 1935-39 average. However, percentagewise, this spread is slightly less than the 1935-39 average but significantly higher than in 1942 and 1943.

Eggs: Price received by farmers, B.L.S. retail price, spread between farm and retail price and farm price as percentage of retail price, United States, 1935-39 average, 1940-44

Year and period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Eggs - Price received by farmers												
1935-39 av.	22.3	20.5	17.6	17.7	16.0	16.1	16.5	20.6	23.6	26.1	29.1	28.7
1940	18.3	20.2	15.4	15.0	15.1	14.4	18.4	17.2	21.0	23.7	25.2	25.6
1941	19.7	16.6	16.4	16.7	20.1	23.2	25.6	26.6	30.3	31.8	35.5	34.1
1942	31.3	27.5	25.8	25.6	28.5	27.4	29.5	32.2	34.7	37.4	36.9	39.7
1943	36.0	34.2	34.0	33.7	34.2	35.2	36.3	38.6	41.8	45.2	47.1	44.9
1944	34.6	31.9	30.1	27.1	27.2	26.1	31.2	33.0	35.5	---	---	---
B.L.S. retail price												
1935-39 av.	35.9	33.7	31.1	30.0	30.8	31.5	33.7	38.1	39.9	41.6	43.1	40.1
1940	31.5	34.5	28.5	27.3	27.4	27.5	30.6	32.3	37.2	39.1	40.7	39.8
1941	34.9	30.0	28.4	32.5	35.3	36.9	40.5	42.7	45.6	46.7	51.6	49.0
1942	45.4	42.2	39.7	39.4	40.6	42.4	46.1	51.7	55.2	58.5	59.0	56.3
1943	59.0	50.6	50.3	49.8	50.2	51.7	54.2	56.2	62.7	67.2	67.4	63.6
1944	54.3	50.3	47.6	45.0	44.9	45.7	52.7	58.5	59.5	---	---	---
Spread between farm and retail prices												
1935-39 av.	14.6	13.2	13.5	12.3	12.8	13.4	14.2	15.3	18.0	15.6	14.0	13.4
1940	13.2	14.3	13.2	12.3	12.3	13.1	14.5	15.1	18.2	15.4	14.5	13.0
1941	16.2	13.2	13.0	12.8	13.2	13.7	15.0	15.6	16.6	18.9	16.4	14.9
1942	15.1	14.7	13.9	13.8	14.4	15.0	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.1	20.1	19.6
1943	20.0	18.7	18.3	18.2	18.0	16.5	17.6	20.4	21.1	22.0	20.3	16.0
1944	19.7	18.4	17.7	17.9	17.7	17.6	21.5	23.5	24.1	---	---	---
Spread as percentage of farm price												
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-39 av.	65.5	64.4	76.7	66.5	71.1	74.0	72.8	73.6	56.9	56.4	46.1	50.2
1940	72.1	70.6	85.7	82.0	61.5	91.0	68.4	67.8	77.1	65.0	55.3	46.5
1941	77.2	76.6	79.3	65.0	65.7	59.1	58.6	59.3	54.8	53.1	46.2	43.7
1942	46.2	53.5	53.9	53.9	54.3	54.7	56.3	60.6	59.1	58.4	51.7	49.4
1943	51.3	48.8	47.6	48.1	46.8	45.9	49.3	52.5	50.7	46.7	43.1	42.3
1944	56.6	57.7	56.6	55.1	55.1	62.5	56.9	71.2	67.9	---	---	---

CASH FARM INCOME FROM EGGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, AND COMMERCIAL BROILERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42610

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

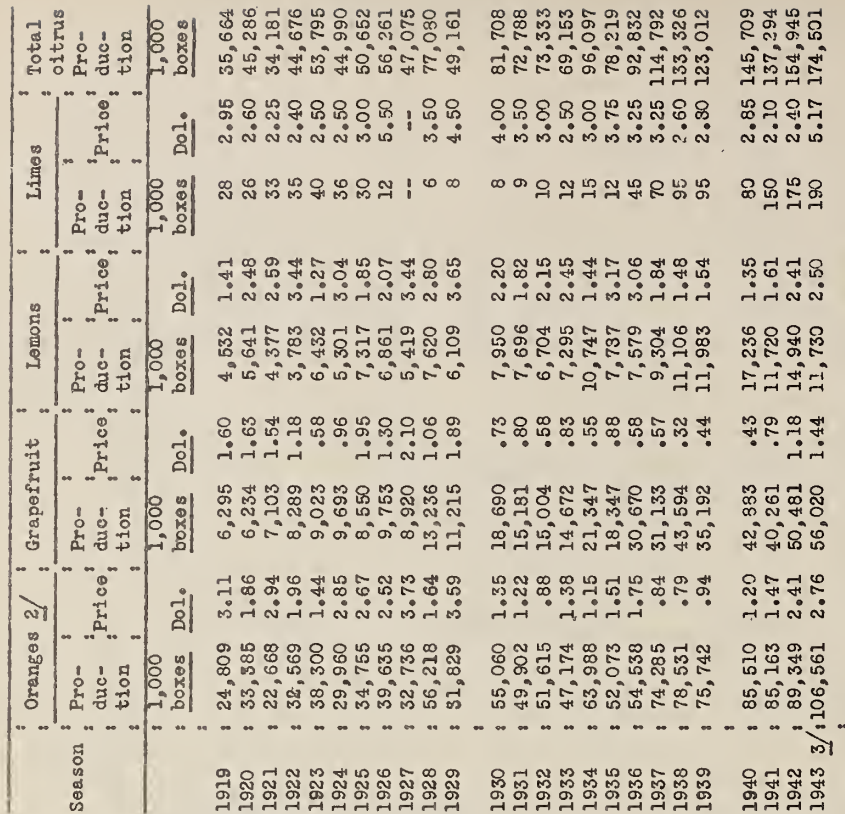
The 1944 cash farm income from poultry products probably will total about 2-1/4 billion dollars, the second highest on record, but 8 percent below 1943. Egg production was 4 percent larger in 1944 than in 1943 but the average price received by farmers for eggs was approximately 13 percent less than a year earlier. A reduction of about 13 percent occurred in the quantity of chickens slaughtered. Some further declines in cash income in 1945 are likely since the production of eggs and chickens are expected to be smaller than in 1944.

Cash farm incomes from eggs, chickens, turkeys, and commercial broilers, United States, 1910-44

Year	Eggs	Chickens	Turkeys	Commercial broilers	Year	Eggs	Chickens	Turkeys	Commercial broilers
Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1910	331	127	--	--	1930	606	333	--	46
1911	304	123	--	--	1931	434	268	--	42
1912	339	120	--	--	1932	324	189	--	38
1913	321	132	--	--	1933	309	161	--	36
1914	336	138	--	--	1934	373	171	19	42
1915	341	134	--	--	1935	502	207	25	52
1916	375	162	--	--	1936	481	239	31	62
1917	523	184	--	--	1937	517	225	42	63
1918	599	232	--	--	1938	485	195	46	66
1919	762	296	--	--	1939	437	199	50	71
1920	781	317	--	--	1940	465	190	78	66
1921	528	252	--	--	1941	658	246	98	93
1922	506	250	--	--	1942	1,005	348	145	139
1923	583	262	--	--	1943	1,423	629	161	211
1924	585	278	--	--	1944	1,340	548	193	164
1925	682	305	--	--					
1926	695	340	--	--					
1927	626	333	--	--					
1928	709	350	--	--					
1929	740	374	--	64					

1/ Tentative indications.

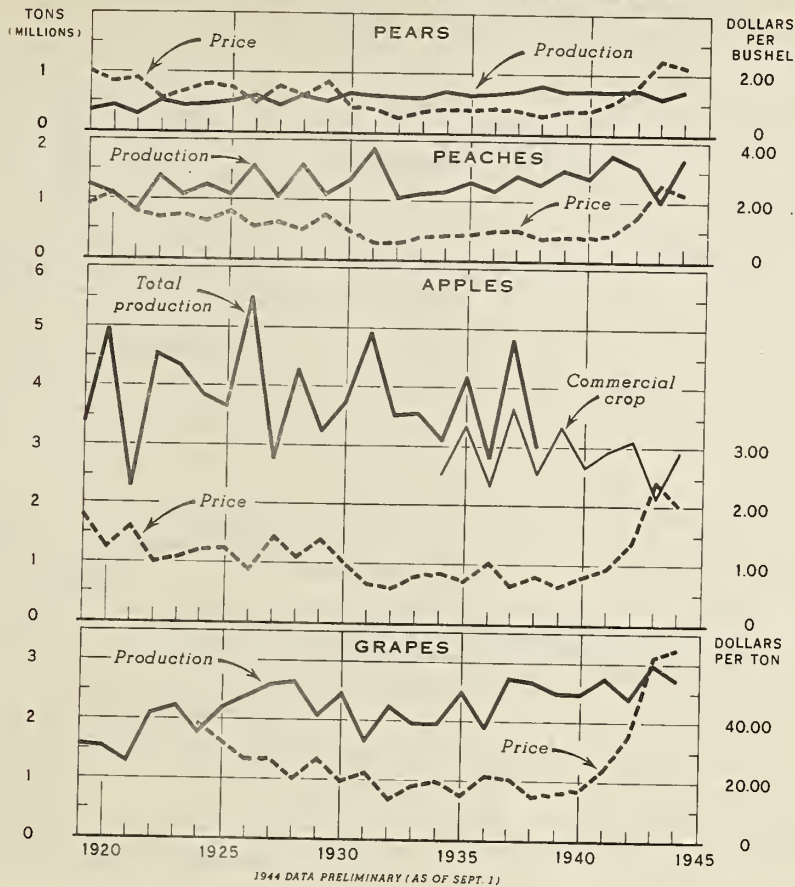
Citrus fruits: Production and season average returns
per box to growers at the packing-house door,
1919-43 seasons 1/



- 1/ Production is from bloom of the year shown.
- 2/ Including tangerines.
- 3/ Preliminary.

Note: Boxes of citrus fruits are of varying sizes and weights.

FOUR DECIDUOUS FRUITS: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43933

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The high levels of production reached by grapes, peaches, and pears in recent years are likely to be maintained or even to be exceeded in the early post-war period. Production of apples may continue at the level of recent years, although the trend in production has been downward in contrast to trends of grapes, peaches, and pears. Prices for these four fruits have risen sharply since 1941 in reflection mainly of strong wartime demand. Sharp declines from the high wartime prices seem probable during the early post-war period because of expected decreases in civilian incomes and in noncivilian requirements for both fresh and processed fruits.

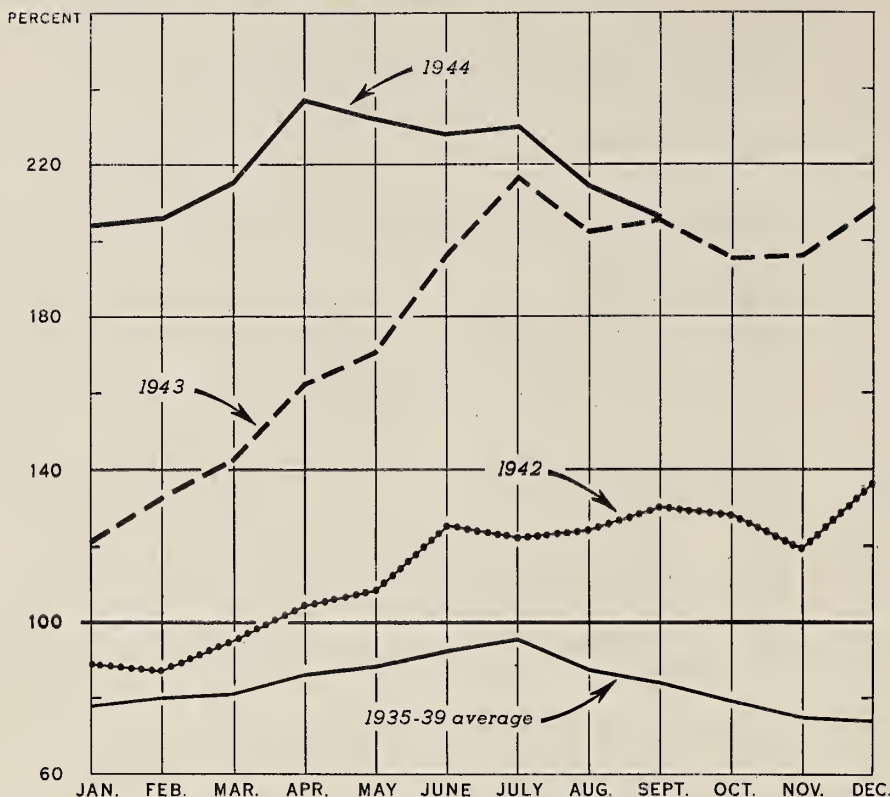
Production and season average prices of 4 deciduous fruits, United States, 1919-44

Season	Grapes		Apples			Peaches		Pears	
	Production	Price	Total	Commercial	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price
	1000 tons	per ton Dollars	1000 tons	1000 tons	per bushel Dollars	1000 tons	per bushel Dollars	1000 tons	per bushel Dollars
1919	1,574	---	3,375	---	1.79	1,261	1.89	368	2.02
1920	1,520	---	4,961	---	1.24	1,086	2.21	432	1.66
1921	1,268	---	2,295	---	1.62	803	1.55	285	1.76
1922	2,084	---	4,546	---	.99	1,400	1.41	506	1.07
1923	2,226	---	4,342	---	1.09	1,096	1.51	428	1.37
1924	1,774	38.55	3,851	---	1.22	1,260	1.32	463	1.57
1925	2,200	32.17	3,658	---	1.24	1,106	1.58	497	1.48
1926	2,384	26.39	5,512	---	.87	1,614	1.07	604	1.02
1927	2,532	26.87	2,777	---	1.46	1,052	1.26	449	1.56
1928	2,653	20.08	4,268	---	1.08	1,599	1.03	603	1.22
1929	2,086	27.33	3,242	---	1.39	1,089	1.48	535	1.71
1930	2,458	19.46	3,759	---	1.03	1,353	1.00	668	.84
1931	1,647	22.60	4,930	---	.64	1,868	.60	623	.77
1932	2,233	13.35	3,523	---	.61	1,059	.60	603	.49
1933	1,939	18.00	3,567	---	.80	1,107	.80	591	.68
1934	1,958	19.75	3,077	2,544	.87	1,166	.86	693	.80
1935	2,477	24.86	4,186	3,370	.73	1,331	.88	642	.74
1936	1,897	21.35	2,804	2,353	1.04	1,170	1.00	673	.79
1937	2,726	20.41	4,835	3,676	.64	1,441	1.04	721	.76
1938	2,671	14.51	3,011	2,537	.82	1,294	.77	781	.57
1939	2,449	15.94	---	3,342	.64	1,541	.62	721	.74
1940	2,467	17.17	---	2,675	.80	1,387	.79	735	.74
1941	2,728	24.14	---	2,942	.96	1,798	.90	729	1.03
1942	2,402	35.60	---	3,089	1.37	1,593	1.48	758	1.58
1943	2,973	62.40	---	2,137	2.39	1,012	2.63	602	2.48
1944 1/2	2,697	---	---	2,920	---	1,726	---	729	---

1/ Preliminary (as of September 1).

**PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR PRINCIPAL FRUITS,
UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1935-39, ANNUAL 1942-44**

INDEX NUMBERS (AUGUST 1909-JULY 1914=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43848 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

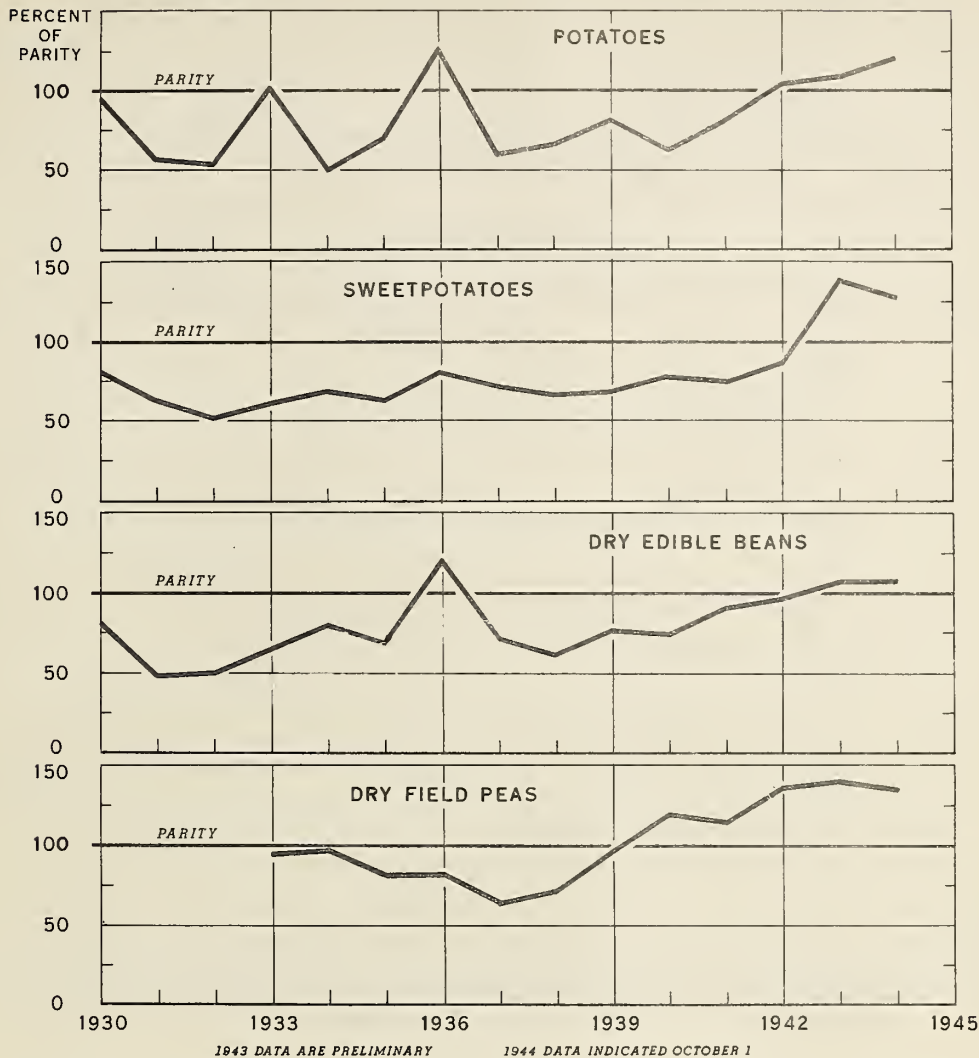
Prices received by farmers for fruits during the 1943-44 marketing season were at record high levels--nearly three times the average for 1935-39--due to the relatively small crops of deciduous fruits in 1943 and the high level of consumer purchasing power. In the early post-war period, prices are likely to decline sharply from the high levels of 1944 because of expected decreases in consumer incomes and in noncivilian requirements for fruit, and prospective increases in production of fruit. Prices to growers usually decline slightly from mid-summer until the completion of the harvest of deciduous fruits in late autumn.

**Prices received by farmers for principal fruits, United States,
average 1935-39, annual 1942-44**

(Index numbers: August 1909-July 1914=100)

Month	Average 1935-39	1942	1943	1944
January	78	89	121	204
February	80	87	132	206
March	81	95	142	215
April	86	104	162	237
May	88	108	170	232
June	92	125	196	228
July	95	122	216	230
August	87	124	202	214
September	84	130	205	206
October	79	128	195	
November	75	119	196	
December	74	136	208	

FOUR FIELD CROPS: SEASON AVERAGE FARM PRICE AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY, 1930-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43941 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During the period 1930-41, prices for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans and dry field peas were generally below parity. In 1943 and 1944 the prices received by farmers for all four products were above parity. Production has been expanded to meet wartime needs, and Government programs have been in effect to support grower prices. Because these four products are Steagall commodities, prices for them are to be supported at levels reflecting at least 90 percent of parity for a period of two years after the termination of the war.

Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas:
Season average price received by farmers and parity price, 1930-43

Season	Potatoes			Sweetpotatoes			Dry beans			Dry peas		
	Average : parity : price	Season : average : price	Per- centage : of : parity	Average : parity : price	Season : average : price	Per- centage : of : parity	Average : parity : price	Season : average : price	Per- centage : of : parity	Average : parity : price	Season : average : price	Per- centage : of : parity
	Dollars per bu.	Dollars per bu.	Percent	Dollars per bu.	Dollars per bu.	Percent	Dollars per cwt.	Dollars per cwt.	Percent	Dollars per cwt.	Dollars per cwt.	Percent
1930	0.963	0.912	95	1.33	1.081	81	4.99	4.03	81	-	-	-
1931	.806	.460	57	1.16	.726	63	4.35	2.07	48	-	-	-
1932	.717	.380	53	1.04	.542	52	3.94	1.97	50	-	-	-
1933	.818	.824	101	1.11	.694	62	4.28	2.77	65	2.65	2.49	94
1934	.885	.446	50	1.15	.798	69	4.41	3.52	80	2.74	2.67	97
1935	.851	.593	70	1.12	.703	63	4.25	2.95	69	2.63	2.17	82
1936	.907	1.142	126	1.16	.929	80	4.48	5.37	120	2.78	2.27	82
1937	.885	.529	60	1.14	.820	72	4.31	3.10	72	2.70	1.72	64
1938	.851	.557	66	1.09	.730	67	4.15	2.56	62	2.57	1.85	72
1939	.851	.697	82	1.10	.749	68	4.21	3.25	77	2.61	2.52	97
1940	.862	.541	63	1.11	.855	77	4.28	3.17	74	2.63	3.16	120
1941	.997	.807	81	1.26	.940	75	4.92	4.54	92	3.01	3.46	115
1942	1.120	1.170	104	1.37	1.190	87	5.32	5.16	97	3.28	4.45	137
1943	1.210	1.310	108	1.47	2.040	139	5.66	6.04	107	3.49	4.91	141

POTATOES: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE, BY GROUPS OF STATES, 1930-44



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43942 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

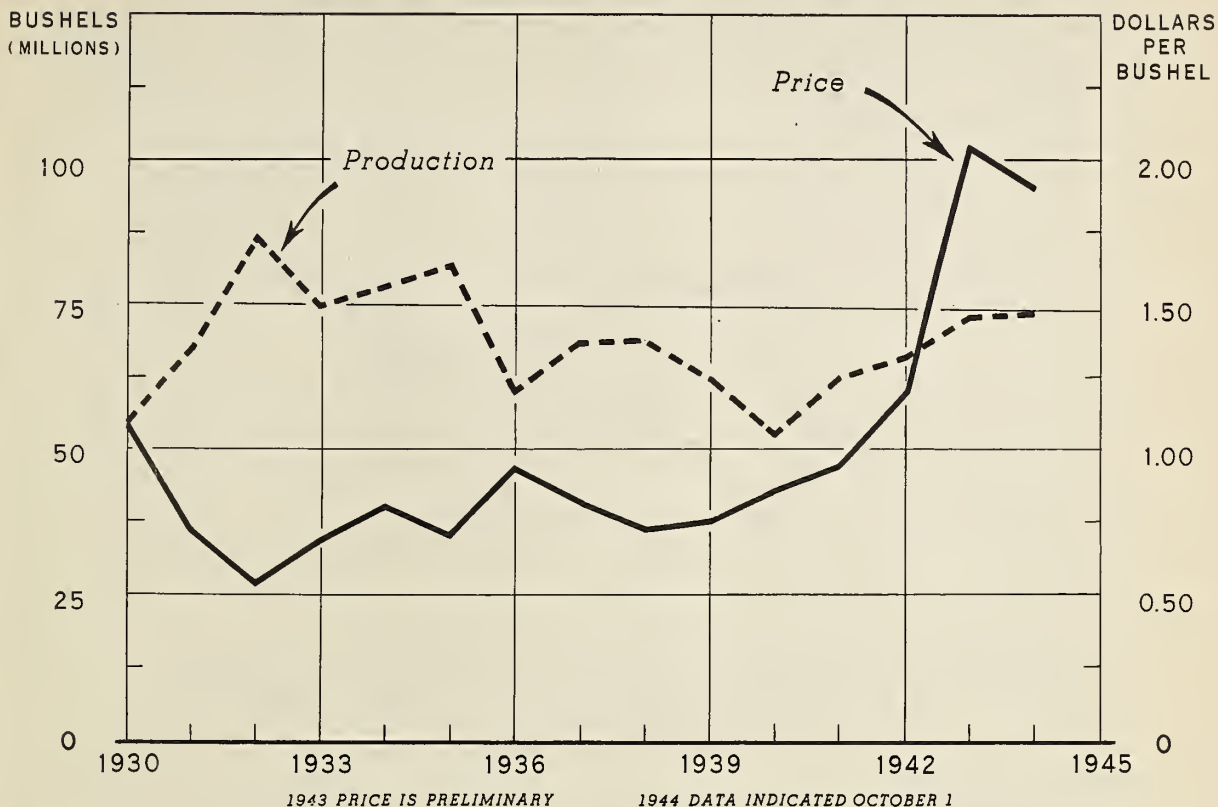
Up to 1941 there was a tendency for the price received by farmers for potato crops in each of the three groups of States (early, intermediate and late) to reflect variations in the size of the respective crop. The high prices of the past three years indicate the effect of strong wartime demand. With the return to peace and some resultant decrease in demand, a lower level of potato prices can be expected, with the price for individual years again more nearly reflecting changes in annual crops.

Potatoes: Production and season average price per bushel received by farmers, by groups of States, 1930-44

Year	12 early States		7 intermediate States		30 late States	
	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price
	1,000 bushels	Dollars	1,000 bushels	Dollars	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1930....	33,731	1.397	37,622	0.942	272,464	0.821
1931....	42,554	.675	37,638	.581	304,125	.406
1932....	31,031	.755	34,845	.496	308,816	.332
1933....	31,508	.804	27,294	1.208	284,401	.765
1934....	40,223	.666	32,279	.504	333,980	.397
1935....	38,096	.690	35,323	.479	305,476	.596
1936....	32,185	1.463	26,514	1.196	265,256	1.091
1937....	47,014	.838	35,379	.575	294,055	.463
1938....	46,803	.669	36,104	.533	272,941	.536
1939....	46,655	.784	27,692	.791	268,073	.670
1940....	49,002	.763	33,035	.571	293,737	.487
1941....	47,198	.752	29,658	.714	278,746	.823
1942....	53,225	1.20	31,165	1.11	286,099	1.17
1943....	66,339	1.56	34,774	1.41	363,543	1.26
1944 1/.:	54,925		23,024		302,677	

1/ Indicated on October 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1930-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43943 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

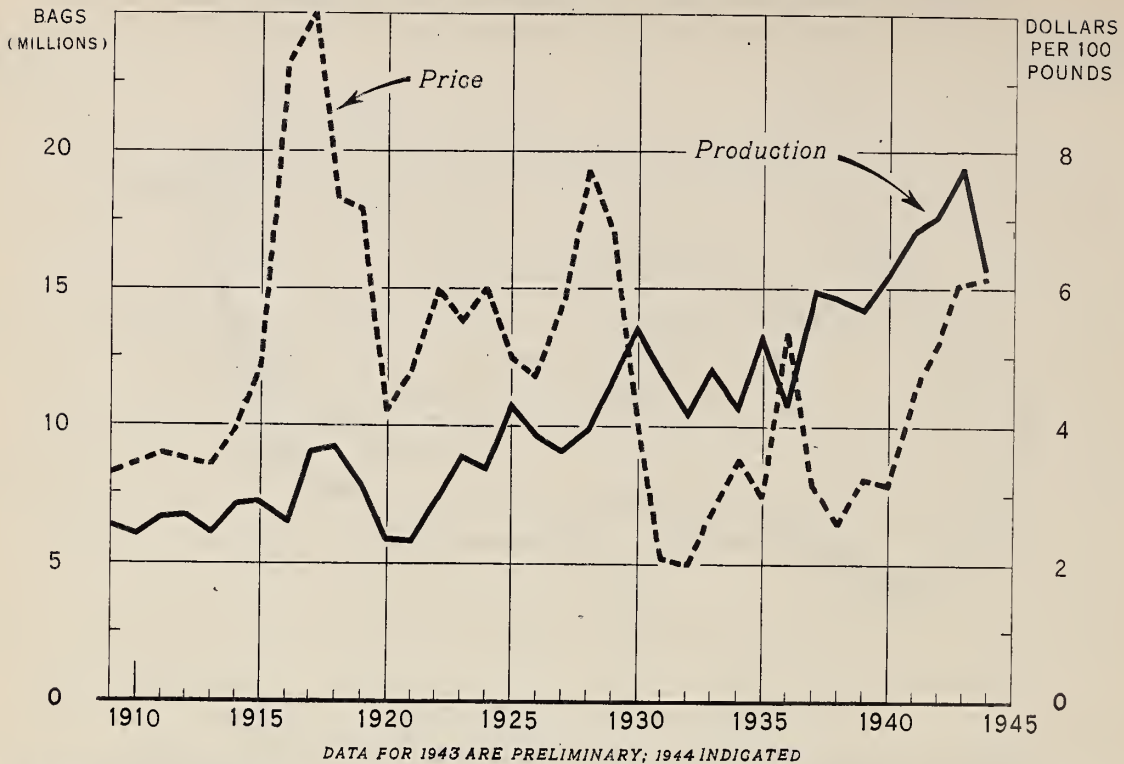
In the period 1930-40 there was a tendency for prices of sweetpotatoes to vary inversely with production. The high prices in 1943 and 1944 reflect the strong wartime demand. With the return to peace, and some resultant decrease in demand, lower prices may be expected, but since sweetpotatoes are a Steagall commodity, prices are to be supported at a level to reflect at least 90 percent of parity for two years after the war.

Sweetpotatoes: Production and season average price per bushel received by farmers, United States, 1930-44

Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price
	: 1,000			: 1,000	
	: bushels	Dollars		: bushels	Dollars
1930.....	54,577	1.08	1938.....	68,603	0.73
1931.....	67,314	.73	1939.....	61,873	.75
1932.....	86,594	.54	1940.....	52,243	.86
1933.....	74,619	.69	1941.....	62,144	.94
1934.....	77,677	.80	1942.....	65,508	1.19
1935.....	81,249	.70	1943.....	72,572	2.04
1936.....	59,765	.93	1944.1/.....	73,465	
1937.....	68,144	.82			
	:	:		:	

1/ Preliminary.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: PRODUCTION AND FARM PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1909-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43322

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

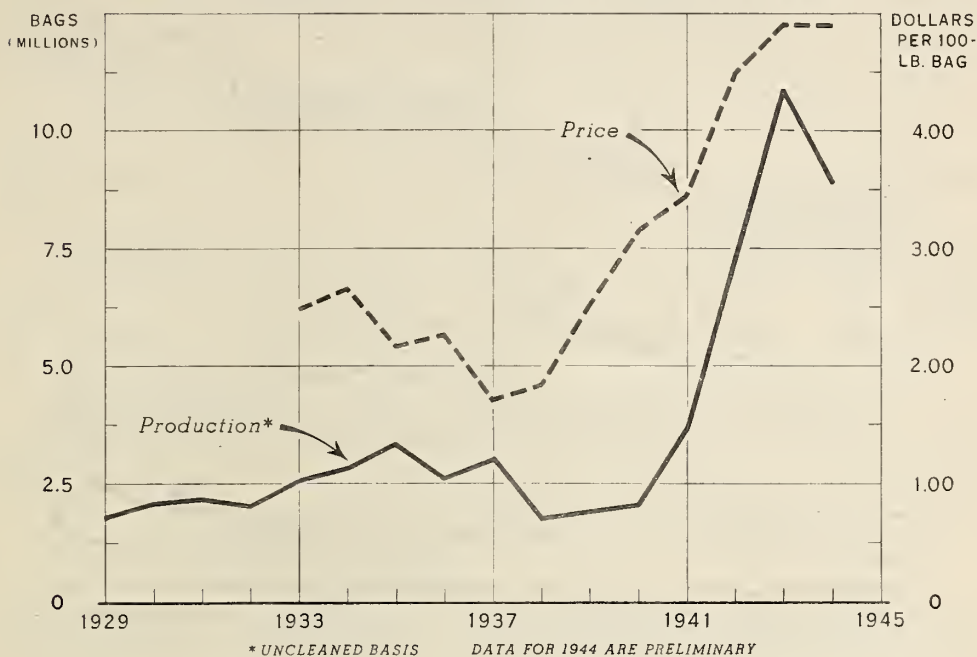
There has been a general upward trend in production of dry edible beans since 1909. Prices have followed an erratic course. The sharp increases in production and price since 1940 reflect responses to greatly increased wartime demand as well as to Government price-support programs for beans in those years. Noncivilian requirements accounted for around one-third of the output of dry beans in the 1943 and 1944 seasons. The prices received by farmers for beans, although relatively high (nearly double the 1930-39 average) during 1943 and 1944, were substantially below the levels reached in 1916-19 and 1928-29. Because beans are a Steagall commodity, prices for them are to be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity for two years after the war. In the longer time post-war period, a substantial decrease in prices for beans can be expected.

Beans, dry edible: Production and season average farm price, 100-pound bags (cleaned basis), United States, 1909-44

Year	Production	Price per 100 pounds	Year	Production	Price per 100 pounds
	1,000 bags	Dollars		1,000 bags	Dollars
1909	6,430	3.30	1927	9,108	5.77
1910	6,079	3.44	1928	9,900	7.72
1911	6,659	3.57	1929	11,561	6.82
1912	6,736	3.44	1930	13,540	4.03
1913	6,057	3.39	1931	11,970	2.07
1914	7,208	4.00	1932	10,410	1.97
1915	7,251	4.88	1933	12,065	2.77
1916	6,450	9.31	1934	10,656	3.52
1917	9,036	10.05	1935	13,333	2.95
1918	9,281	7.30	1936	10,767	5.37
1919	7,799	7.17	1937	14,940	3.10
1920	5,809	4.23	1938	14,717	2.56
1921	5,772	4.78	1939	14,271	3.25
1922	7,324	5.99	1940	15,732	3.17
1923	8,955	5.51	1941	17,047	4.54
1924	8,410	6.04	1942	17,612	5.16
1925	10,755	4.98	1943 ^{1/}	19,433	6.05
1926	9,669	4.70	1944 ^{2/}	15,745	6.15

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Indicated.

DRY FIELD PEAS: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1929-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of dry field peas fluctuated around a level of 2.5 million bags during the period 1929-40 and then increased sharply to more than 10 million bags in 1943, in response to wartime needs. Prices moved generally downward from 1933 to 1938 and then rose sharply, reflecting wartime conditions. Substantial reductions in production and price are in prospect for 1945, and further downward adjustments are likely with the return to peacetime conditions.

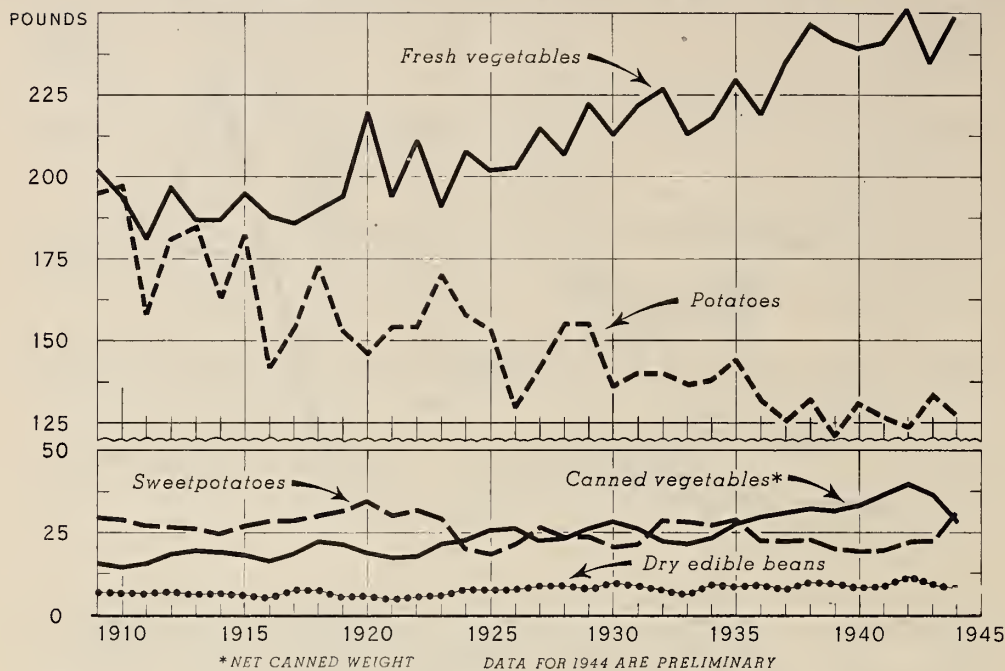
Dry field peas: Production and average price per 100-pound bag received by farmers, 1929-44 seasons

Season	Production 1/ 1,000 bags	Price 2/ Dollars
1929	1,795
1930	2,114
1931	2,202
1932	2,094
1933	2,591	2.49
1934	2,859	2.67
1935	3,385	2.17
1936	2,682	2.27
1937	3,095	1.72
1938	1,778	1.85
1939	1,908	2.52
1940	2,077	3.16
1941	3,700	3.46
1942	7,408	4.49
1943	10,870	4.91
1944 preliminary	8,915

1/ Uncleaned basis.

2/ 1933-39 prices are as of Dec. 1; beginning 1940, season average prices.

TRENDS IN CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES, UNITED STATES, 1909-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43705

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During the 36-year period, 1909-44, civilian per capita consumption of fresh vegetables increased about one-fourth, while commercially-packed canned vegetables more than doubled. Per capita consumption of dry edible beans increased by about one-third, whereas that of potatoes and sweetpotatoes declined about one-fourth and one-tenth, respectively. In the post-war period the per capita consumption of fresh vegetables may remain at or decrease slightly from present levels, while the consumption of canned vegetables per capita may increase somewhat. The consumption of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry beans may remain at about the level of the past few years.

Vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1909-44 ^{1/}

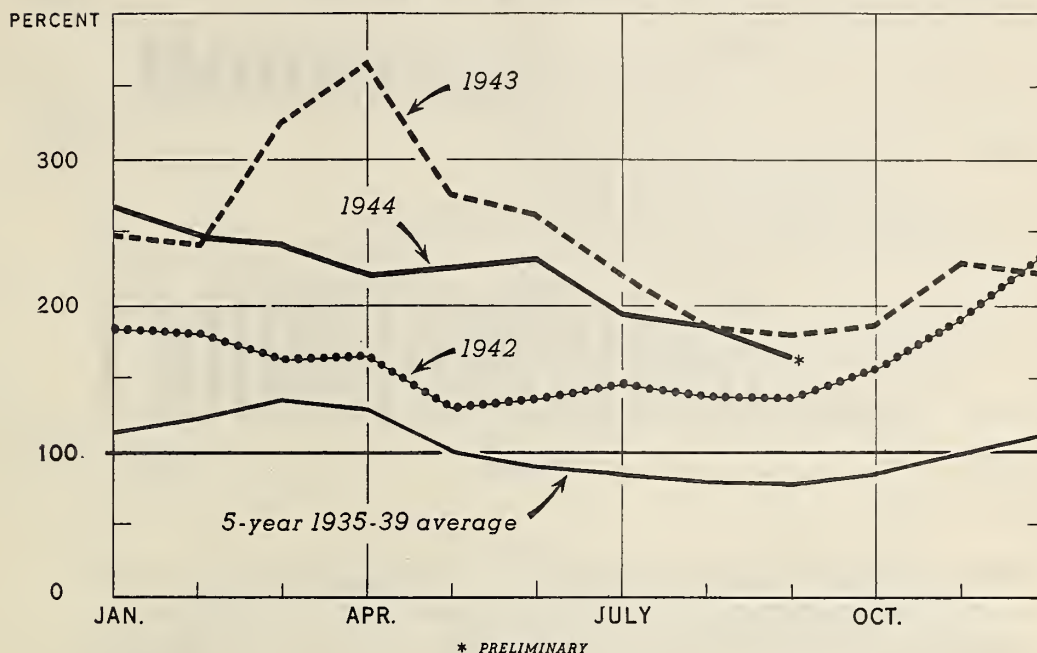
Year	Fresh vegetables Lb.	Canned vegetables Lb.	Potatoes Lb.	Sweetpotatoes Lb.	Dry edible beans (cleaned basis) Lb.	Year	Fresh vegetables Lb.	Canned vegetables Lb.	Potatoes Lb.	Sweetpotatoes Lb.	Dry edible beans (cleaned basis) Lb.
1909	202	15.3	195	29.6	6.8	1930	213	28.6	136	20.7	9.5
1910	194	14.5	197	29.0	6.6	1931	222	26.2	140	21.7	8.8
1911	181	15.6	158	27.2	6.3	1932	227	22.2	140	28.9	7.4
1912	197	18.7	181	26.6	6.8	1933	213	21.5	137	28.2	7.1
1913	187	19.8	185	26.1	6.2	1934	218	23.2	138	27.4	9.0
1914	187	19.3	163	24.4	6.4	1935	230	27.5	144	28.6	8.4
1915	195	18.0	182	27.0	5.9	1936	219	29.8	132	22.8	9.0
1916	188	16.3	142	28.5	5.1	1937	235	31.0	126	22.5	7.8
1917	186	18.9	154	28.7	7.4	1938	247	32.2	122	22.9	9.6
1918	190	22.3	173	30.1	7.4	1939	242	31.4	121	21.0	9.2
1919	194	21.4	153	31.4	5.4	1940	239	33.1	131	19.3	8.3
1920	220	18.7	146	34.4	5.7	1941	241	36.8	127	19.8	8.7
1921	194	17.2	154	30.3	4.8	1942	251	39.7	124	22.1	11.3
1922	211	17.4	154	31.9	5.2	1943	255	36.8	133	22.3	9.0
1923	191	21.8	170	29.0	5.9	1944 ^{2/}	249	28.5	127	31.5	8.6
1924	208	22.9	158	20.0	7.8						
1925	202	25.3	153	18.4	7.3						
1926	203	26.1	130	21.8	7.6						
1927	215	22.8	142	26.6	8.7						
1928	207	23.5	155	23.7	8.6						
1929	223	26.2	155	23.8	7.8						

^{1/} Fresh vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes are in terms of quantities available for consumption at the farm level. Normal marketing losses, covering shrinkage and storage in transit and in storage, and spoilage in retail stores are estimated as follows: Fresh vegetables about 15 percent, potatoes, 15 percent; sweetpotatoes, 30 percent. Canned vegetables are in terms of net canned weight, and should be increased by about 70 percent if converted to a fresh weight basis.

^{2/} Preliminary.

**PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR COMMERCIAL TRUCK
CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT, UNITED STATES,
AVERAGE 1935-39, ANNUAL 1942-44**

INDEX NUMBERS (AUGUST 1909 - JULY 1914 = 100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43802 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

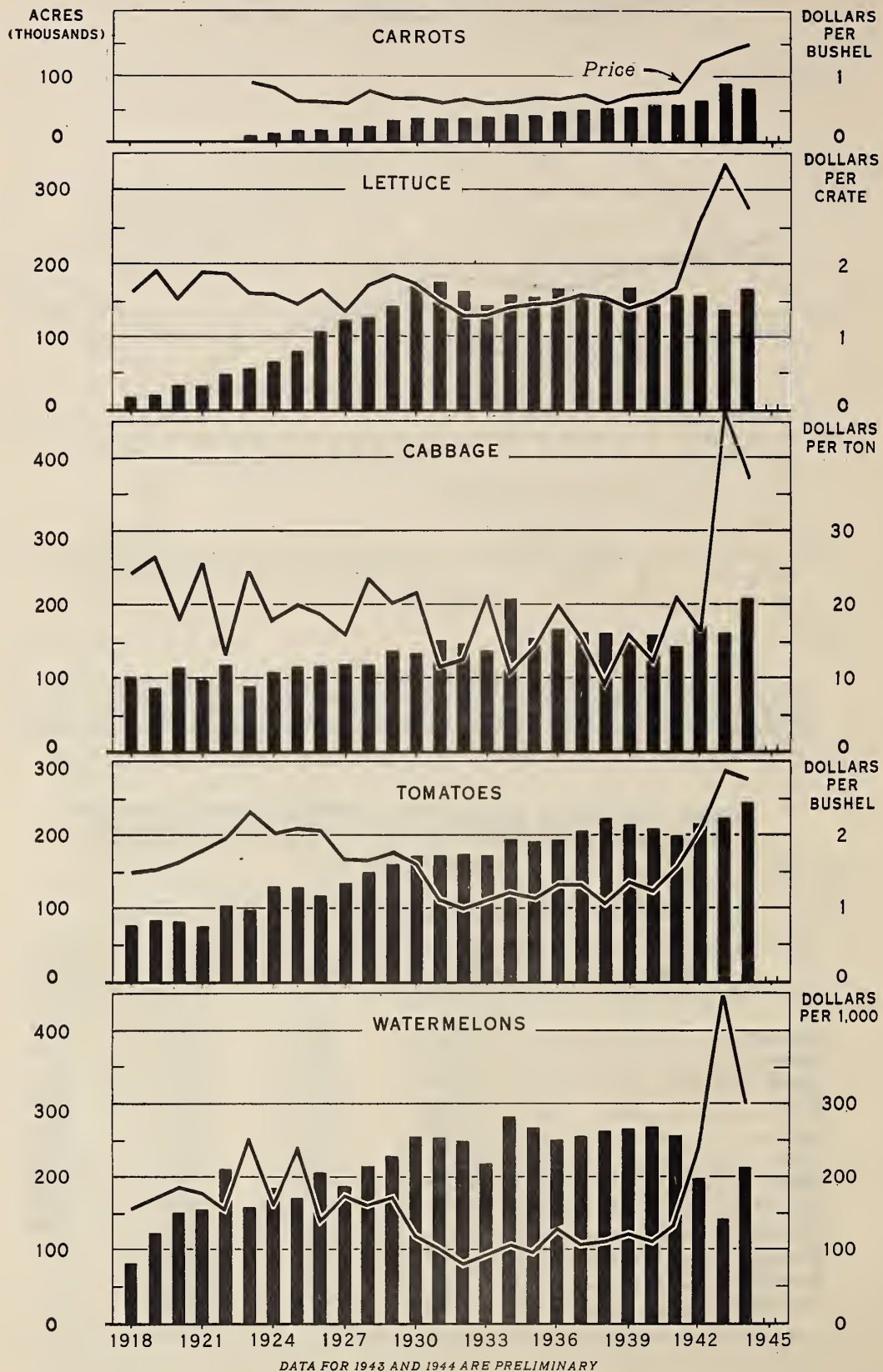
Prices received by farmers for truck crops for fresh market shipment averaged lower for 6 of the first 9 months of 1944 than in the corresponding period of 1943. However, prices for the first 9 months of 1944 averaged about 50 percent higher than in 1942 and a little over twice as high as the 5-year (1935-39) average. Prices for fresh-market truck crops in 1945 probably will be moderately lower than in 1944.

**Prices received by farmers for commercial truck crops for
fresh market shipment, United States, average 1935-39,
annual 1942-44**

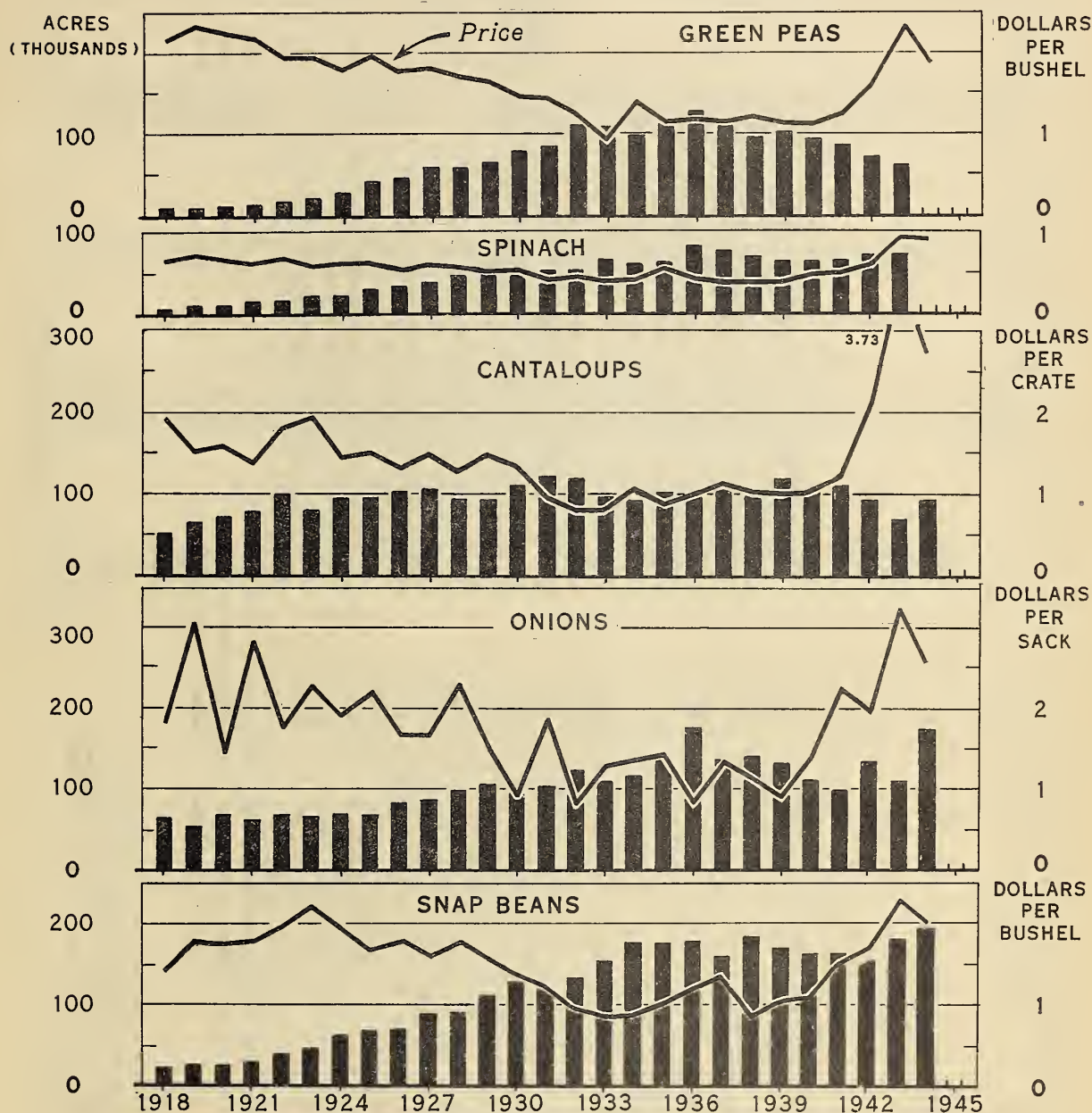
(Index numbers: August 1909-July 1914 = 100)

Month	Average 1935-39	1942	1943	1944
January	113	183	247	267
February	123	179	241	247
March	136	163	326	242
April	128	164	364	220
May	102	130	276	225
June	90	136	261	231
July	86	146	220	195
August	80	137	186	186
September	78	136	180	166
October	85	155	187	
November	98	190	228	
December	112	236	223	

**FIVE COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT:
ACREAGE AND SEASON AVERAGE FARM PRICE
PER UNIT, UNITED STATES, 1918-44**



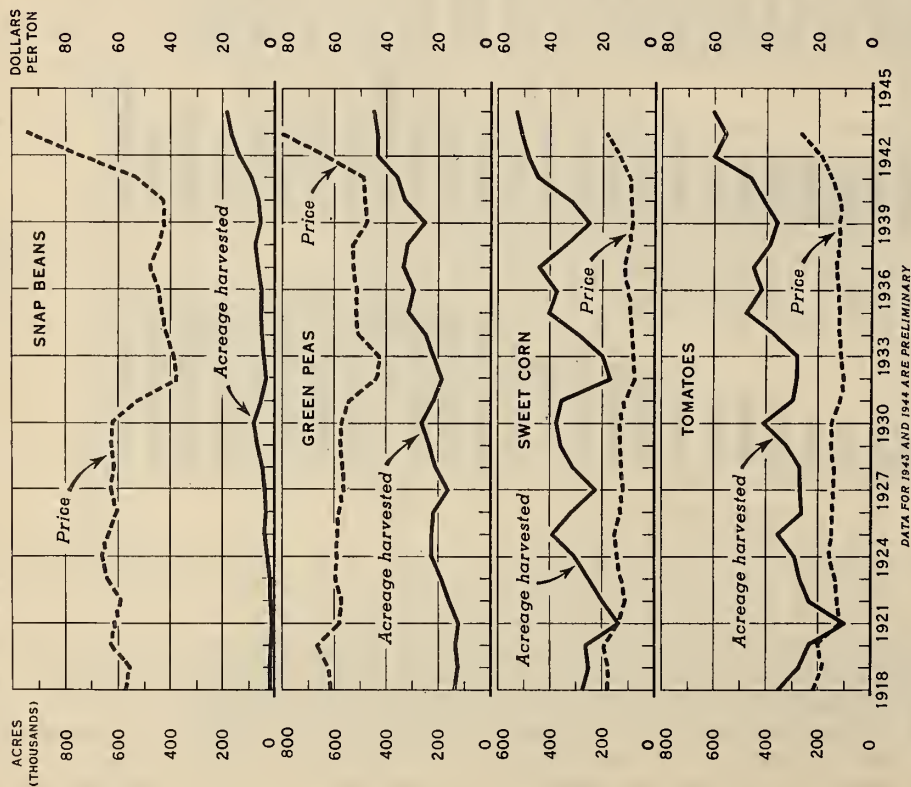
FIVE COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT: ACREAGE AND SEASON AVERAGE FARM PRICE PER UNIT, UNITED STATES, 1918-44



DATA FOR 1943 AND 1944 ARE PRELIMINARY

There has been a general upward trend in acreage of most truck crops since 1918, the acreage of many crops increasing several times. The acreages of tomatoes, cabbage, snap beans, carrots and onions were at relatively high levels in 1944 compared with the pre-war (1935-39) period. In the post-war period, some reduction in the acreage of these crops from that of 1944 can be expected, especially for carrots, onions, and cabbage. On the other hand, there probably will be some expansion in the acreage of watermelons and cantaloups from the low point of 1943. Prices for most vegetables in the early post-war period probably will be somewhat lower than the 1944 level.

FOUR COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR MANUFACTURE: ACREAGE AND FARM PRICE PER TON, UNITED STATES, 1918-44



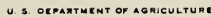
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 26495 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DATA FOR 1943 AND 1944 ARE PRELIMINARY

Tomatoes, sweet corn, and green peas are the most important truck crops for processing, but snap bean acreage has increased sharply in the last 4 years. Prices for most truck crops for processing have risen sharply since 1940, reaching record high levels in 1943 and 1944. Acreage and prices somewhat below those for 1944 can be expected in the post-war years.

Four commercial truck crops for processing: Acreage and season average farm price per unit, United States, 1918-1944

Year	Snap beans		Green peas	
	Acreage harvested Acres	Price per ton Dollars	Acreage harvested Acres	Price per ton Dollars
1918	12,850	56.90	136,620	61.20
1919	15,690	55.32	124,020	52.01
1920	11,680	62.87	135,820	66.87
1921	9,850	60.79	125,860	69.17
1922	12,460	68.74	159,010	67.06
1923	15,410	64.31	189,830	59.58
1924	26,030	66.03	226,800	59.29
1925	35,940	83.65	225,850	59.01
1926	31,970	60.31	219,930	58.22
1927	34,960	52.46	165,810	56.40
1928	45,640	61.47	205,640	56.83
1929	86,040	65.73	232,920	57.82
1930	79,890	62.16	266,740	67.87
1931	52,710	52.98	223,350	54.53
1932	31,460	37.97	187,800	43.92
1933	40,770	39.69	217,430	42.48
1934	45,100	41.41	249,870	60.09
1935	49,890	43.06	315,040	51.80
1936	50,180	44.46	295,860	61.57
1937	63,720	47.94	354,820	62.72
1938	73,670	44.84	322,360	62.77
1939	52,910	42.27	265,430	47.26
1940	52,000	42.93	330,440	48.10
1941	87,800	53.40	361,390	48.97
1942	136,280	74.86	434,720	53.11
1943	181,220	93.90	436,230	80.03
1944	193,040	---	446,380	---
Year	Sweet corn		Tomatoes	
	Acreage harvested Acres	Price per ton Dollars	Acreage harvested Acres	Price per ton Dollars
1918	274,930	17.99	354,090	21.73
1919	250,230	17.89	275,960	18.50
1920	281,750	19.32	235,780	19.80
1921	136,280	13.50	94,340	11.65
1922	197,800	10.99	235,160	12.62
1923	222,690	12.54	259,700	13.68
1924	302,790	14.17	291,270	15.71
1925	393,910	15.04	365,130	14.79
1926	317,310	13.24	263,300	14.71
1927	223,350	11.98	267,970	14.31
1928	310,020	12.64	270,850	14.19
1929	359,800	13.09	323,720	15.26
1930	378,760	13.22	407,950	15.06
1931	359,030	11.08	298,120	11.80
1932	166,130	7.50	280,610	10.08
1933	199,870	8.01	280,160	11.39
1934	287,650	8.46	368,890	12.03
1935	401,610	9.31	471,750	11.73
1936	372,420	10.21	419,070	12.69
1937	439,810	11.88	451,000	13.11
1938	346,180	9.98	392,380	12.41
1939	246,280	8.40	369,280	12.14
1940	317,200	8.81	409,880	11.80
1941	485,270	9.28	460,460	13.06
1942	495,610	13.44	551,230	15.70
1943	608,610	15.36	589,230	26.14
1944	628,380	---	606,650	---

✓ Preliminary. 1944 acres planted except for green peas, which is acres harvested.



NEG 43623A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

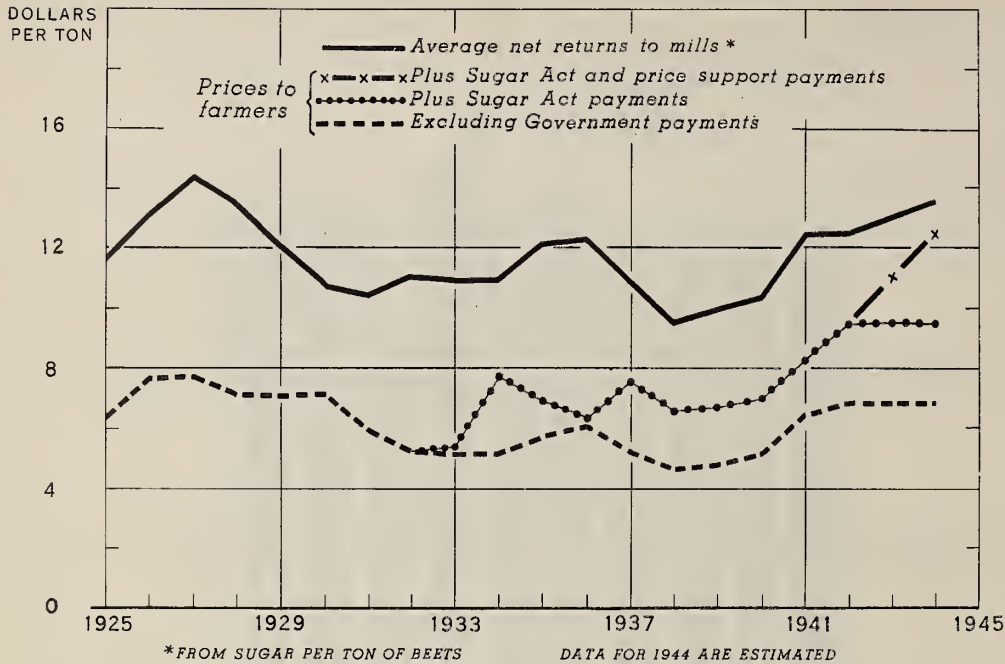
The increase in deliveries in 1944 is almost entirely the result of unusually large receipts of sugar from Cuba, which were made possible by improved shipping conditions. Deliveries of sugar from most other sources were substantially below normal. Present indications are that the supply of sugar available for civilians will continue to be relatively short in 1945.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 1/2
	Deliveries by place of origin (Thousands of short tone)									
Mainland beet.....	1,479	1,365	1,246	1,449	1,810	1,552	1,953	1,703	1,526	1,136
Mainland cane.....	274	420	434	423	566	444	386	408	439	727
Cuba	2,196	2,094	2,142	1,955	1,652	2,218	2,794	1,444	3,240	3,770
Puerto Rico.....	820	892	869	846	1,034	837	1,010	757	679	791
Hawaii.....	1,014	960	959	921	876	1,017	912	786	801	826
Philippines.....	923	954	963	962	979	946	854	91	7	0
Other.....	48	86	133	153	83	55	231	86	117	106
Total.....	6,754	6,771	6,746	6,709	7,000	7,069	8,140	5,675	6,809	7,356
	Civilian consumption and other use									
Civilian.....	6,602	6,703	6,642	6,645	6,908	6,763	7,350	6,102	5,569	5,615
Other 2/.....	139	80	93	83	156	195	189	663	1,226	1,372
Total.....	6,741	6,783	6,735	6,728	7,058	6,958	7,539	6,765	6,795	6,987

1/ Estimated

2/ Includes military, war services, lend-lease, and other exports.

SUGAR BEETS: RETURNS TO FARMERS AND MILLS PER TON OF BEETS, 1925-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The price which sugar beet factories pay farmers for beets is largely determined by the net returns which the mills obtain from the sugar and the sucrose content and purity of the beets. Since 1933, government payments to farmers have served to increase the returns received by farmers without corresponding increases in the price paid for sugar by consumers. If there were no government payments for beets in 1944 and farmers were to receive about \$12.50 per ton from the processors and they maintained their usual margin, the net returns to processors from sugar sales per ton of beets would have to be about \$18 or one-third above the present return.

Sugar beets: Returns to farmers and mills per ton of beets, 1925-44

Year	Sugar beets				Beet sugar		
	Price excluding government payments	Sugar Act payments	Price support payments	Total price per ton	Average net selling price per 100 pounds	Sugar per ton of beets	Average net selling price per ton of beets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
1925	6.39			6.39	4.700	247	11.61
1926	7.61			7.61	5.300	248	13.14
1927	7.67			7.67	5.100	282	14.38
1928	7.11			7.11	4.500	299	13.46
1929	7.08			7.08	4.350	277	12.05
1930	7.14			7.14	4.070	263	10.70
1931	5.94			5.94	3.560	293	10.43
1932	5.26			5.26	3.690	299	11.03
1933	5.13	.23		5.36	3.670	298	10.94
1934	5.16	2.68		7.74	3.540	309	10.94
1935	5.76	1.17		6.93	4.050	300	12.15
1936	6.05	.32		6.37	4.250	289	12.28
1937	5.27	2.28		7.55	3.680	293	10.78
1938	4.65	1.90		6.55	3.288	290	9.54
1939	4.76	1.98		6.74	3.276	305	9.99
1940	5.16	1.89		7.05	3.580	288	10.31
1941	6.47	1.85		8.32	4.317	288	12.43
1942	6.87	2.55		9.42	4.515	276	12.46
1943	6.83	2.68	1.53	11.04	4.570	286	13.07
1944 1/	6.83	2.69	2.90	12.42	4.570	296	13.53

1/ Estimated.

